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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #18 — April 19, 1946

The House Amendments on O P A Limit Aid to Starving

In a run-away session of the House of Representatives on April 17, the profit takers and anti-Administration forces threw wide open the gates to inflation. Despite increasing recognition in responsible quarters that starvation abroad may be even more serious a year hence and that this can only be prevented by continued large shipments of U. S. food, no clarion voice was raised in the House to warn the members that their precipitate action would be a sentence of death to the long-term famine emergency program. Greatly increased food prices here mean that, unless purchases of U. S. food for foreign relief, whether made by UNRRA or the paying governments, are subsidized by our government, the amount that can be sent abroad will be seriously reduced; or else other purchases of U. S. equipment and products essential to revive economic recovery in those countries will be drastically curtailed. UNRRA, for example, will have to cut back on its procurement program for agricultural rehabilitation, reducing the ability of the nations it serves to feed themselves in 1947. It will retard return to conditions fundamental to lasting peace.

The evidence is all on the side that the American people want our government to take the positive action so long delayed to help more effectively to reduce human misery abroad. The people abroad, pathetically counting on trusting in the generous instincts of the American people, confidently believe that we will save them from famine. Congress has accepted the dictates of a greedy minority and flaunted their selfishness before the eyes of starving humanity. Yesterday's shouts of our short-sighted Congressmen will be heard around the world.

All men and women of conscience will at once, individually and jointly, want to inform their Senators what they think of this shameful action.

Plans for Ration Controls Can't be Postponed

If we do not take steps in time to accumulate supplies for next winter, if we wait until elections are over or until the situation becomes desperate again next winter, if we gamble on a ninth successive year of good weather for record farm production and forget that the chips we play with are human lives, if official fears that hoarding will begin with any rumor of government planning for limited rationing next fall are listened to, then we are not ready to "help to the limits of our strength." Possibly the Administration is waiting for a people's mandate to act and a pledge of support for rationing.

Twenty Million Hungry Children

Mr. Hoover reports "there are 20 million children in Europe in desperate need of proteins and fats." In Warsaw a recent test showed 84% of the children had incipient tuberculosis. A 35% set-aside for evaporated milk during the next five months would be the most effective way to help save those children.

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #17 - April 12, 1946

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Government Action

The admission by the government that the voluntary savings of food are not enough is an evidence of sincerity on the part of our officials and a new determination to do the job. But President Truman has said again and again that this country will help "to the limits of our strength". What are those limits? Is it not high time for the government to define them?

Mr. Hoover and Secretary Anderson by now have granted that the 120 day "emergency" will not end world food shortages. Yet the government gives no sign that it is actively preparing for the long pull ahead. A month ago UNRRA proposed the 25% set-aside of wheat which Secretary Anderson is now pressing for. Once more the government acts right, too late.

Letters are pouring in to organizations and to Congress asking "What can we do?" On all sides questions arise as to why rationing cannot be restored; why maximum set-asides are not made at once by the Department of Agriculture of foods needed for relief. No one is satisfied with what we are doing, either as individuals or through government action. Either the government is again waiting to take full action until it is forced by public opinion, or else, because it fears hoarding and black markets, it is afraid to let people know if it is making definite plans for rationing. Neither of these methods meets the present situation. This is a time to "take counsel of our courage, not our fears." The government should count on the support of the mass of citizens; it should tell them just what must be done by the government to fulfill our obligations throughout the period of world scarcity and exactly what that will mean to every individual in the community.

If the government used its full power at once to make adequate set-asides, scarcities would soon appear in retail markets. The demand for rationing would then become fully vocal, as the only way of securing equitable distribution. It would be fairer if rationing could be introduced simultaneously with the set-asides, but it is being said that, in addition to practical difficulties, which prevent return to consumer rationing during the immediate emergency period, rationing will be politically impossible until after the elections next November. It is hard to believe that any party or any candidate would "tabulate votes by tombstones in Europe and Asia". Food For Freedom urges that the President appoint an Emergency Ration Advisory Committee to explore immediately the possibility for reestablishing rationing at the earliest possible moment to meet the world food shortages next fall and winter, the committee to be made up of representatives of the government agencies most concerned and of two members from each house of Congress.

Granted that compulsory rationing is impossible at the moment we must substitute temporarily at least voluntary rationing plans which are really practical. For example, retail food stores might reserve a quota of bread for the customers who work during the day and put this bread on their shelves at 4:30 or 5:00 p.m. With the will to do it, which means the backing of public opinion, many simple devices could be worked out by distributors and retailers.

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #16 - April 5, 1946

Cooperative Effort Essential to Solve World Food Problems

In announcing a world food conference in Washington on May 20, 1946 the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has come forward to assume its leadership in meeting these problems in time for intelligent inter-governmental solutions. The nations of the world recognize that the world food shortage will be of sufficient seriousness after the 120 day emergency period is over, and probably for the next two years, to call for carefully planned cooperation between governments if extensive human suffering is to be avoided. The results of prolonged malnutrition and subsistence on starvation diets are not necessarily immediate. The long-range consequences both physical and psychological are more acutely felt by the children of the nations than any other age group. They are the citizens of tomorrow.

The American press (with a few exceptions) and consequently the American public have failed to recognize that this is not "just another food conference" but an essential step in helping to rebuild world economic recovery, in strengthening the United Nations Organization and in securing world peace. Agreements between governments must be reached soon to decide on practicable measures to assure that available supplies of food are distributed and used most effectively during next winter and the winter of 1947-48. The question of the best method for international allocation of food during this period of great shortage should be further explored. Food For Freedom has proposed an International Food Commission (outlined in our release #14) which might form a bridge to span the transition from the present Combined Food Board to whatever methods may be developed through the FAO to help establish a balanced supply of world food. If our food prices are kept at reasonable levels the farmers of America have no reason to fear this year or next that food suitable for export will fail to find markets. One of the purposes of FAO is to minimize the gamble the food producers of the world have had to take that markets would be found for their crops.

This conference will give an opportunity for more thorough consideration of the vital questions of world food planning, international marketing and financing,- the main safeguard for American farmers against eventual surpluses. It will also explore the problem of the extension of United Nations food relief after UNRRA is terminated. Food For Freedom, convinced that continued lack of food makes lasting peace impossible, believes that, within the framework of the Social and Economic Council of the UNO, the FAO should now assume an active leadership and therefore feels that this step indicates considerable progress in planning for world peace.

What Wheat Shortage Means in Europe

There is reason to fear that U.S. wheat shipments for March may prove to have been short no more than 10 percent-100,000 tons. Even this shortage means that 50 million people will go without bread for a week. Bread is the main item of diet in most European countries.

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #15 - March 29, 1946

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Wheat is Not Moving Fast Enough

Government officials yesterday reported wheat was moving from American farms "with discouraging slowness". The Administration has not come to grips with the all important ceiling price of wheat. It is understandable that farmers want to hold on to the wheat if there is any likelihood that the so-called Pace Bill, forcing the inclusion of farm labor cost into calculation of farm parity prices, will raise the present ceiling price from the national average to the farmer of $1.57 per bushel to $2.10.

Our government has undertaken to provide 6 million tons of wheat from January 1 to June 30, 1946. It will not be able to do so unless this price question is solved. It would seem only fair to protect the farmer, who is willing to sell the wheat he now holds, against unfair profit by the more selfish who may hold on to their stocks in spite of famine abroad. Food For Freedom therefore suggests that two comparatively simple measures should be adopted by the U.S. Government at once. 1. Farmers selling additional wheat prior to June 30 should be permitted to enter such sales on their income tax returns for the fiscal year '46-'47. The farmers usually hold a considerable proportion of their previous year's crop until they know after July 1 how their current wheat crop is coming along. Due to the world food shortage this year these farmers must be asked to reduce drastically this carry-over. If they sell this wheat in the present fiscal year in addition to the stocks they sold after July 1, 1945 of their 1944 crop, their income tax in many instances would be raised to higher brackets. A plan has been under considerable discussion by government officials to offer farmers certificates of sale to the government which might not be cashed until after July 1, 1946. Food For Freedom believes this plan alone will not suffice. 2. Therefore, Food For Freedom proposes that for any sales of wheat by farmers to the government prior to June 30 the government should guarantee to pay the farmer an additional premium to equalize whatever ceiling price wheat may reach during the remainder of this calendar year. If the ceiling price were to be raised as much as fifty cents a bushel and if 100 million bushels had been purchased by the government under this arrangement, $50 million would have to be paid out by the Commodity Credit Corporation, which might require additional appropriations by Congress to ensure this payment. This is fair to the farmers. It would produce the wheat so desperately needed.

Too Much Grain is Still Being Used for Livestock

The ninth point of President Truman's program announced on February 6 to supplement food shipments to devastated countries concerns conservation of grain used for feeding livestock. The second point proposed March 27 for all nations by the eleven nation sub-committee of the UNRRA Council is "to divert all possible grains from livestock feeding to human consumption". Granting that it is a complex and difficult problem, it is very discouraging to learn a month and a half after the President's announcement that any U.S. plan which would stop feeding so much grain to livestock is "under study by a new committee". In view of the exceedingly high number of livestock, hogs and poultry in the U.S. this use of grains continues to be one of the most serious drains on our supply.

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #14 - March 22, 1946

Rationing

Director General Lehman has appealed to all nations to help the world food crisis by consumer ration controls. In the U.S. increasing numbers of organizations and individuals are demanding that rationing should be restored. Mr. Hoover has claimed that the same results could be reached by voluntary methods. Obviously, for the next three months voluntary methods plus government set-asides at the source must be used since it takes time to set up machinery and get the personnel for a rationing program. Until Congress has authorized the continuance of the OPA after June it would not be practical to set the machinery in motion. Continuance of an effective OPA comes first. We should not be deceived by prophecies of ample food ahead. In spite of the optimistic crop outlook just released a period of shortages of certain foods is almost inevitable for a minimum of 18 months. Preparation should be made immediately to organize a revised consumer rationing system in the U.S., dividing the former red points items so that adjustments can be more readily made of individual foods as they become more plentiful. Food For Freedom believes that the following foods will need to be rationed at least by next fall in addition to sugar and recommends the following classifications: fats and oils (which probably should include fatback since it contains 80% fat and only a small amount of meat); dairy products (separately listed as follows: butter, cheese, canned milk); and meat. Since rationing is a complicated matter the government is urged to prepare recommendations on this subject as soon as possible.

Fats and Oils

The supply of U.S. fats and oils is 16% below consumer demand. The Famine Emergency Committee has appealed for 20% saving. Even if successful this will not free appreciable amounts of fats and oils for relief unless the government takes active steps to reduce the supply to U.S. consumers. The following three measures are recommended: (1) rescind Food Distribution Order #3 of March 31, 1943 which restricts the use of imported copra and other oil producing items to non-edible purposes. At the time the order was issued this was necessary for war purposes. Now the soap manufacturers are the chief beneficiaries. An additional 150 million pounds of shortening could be made available for foreign export this way and still leave one-half of these imports for non-edible purposes. (2) Increase the lard set-aside from 5% to 7½% with the exemptions of eleven states now in force. (3) Reinstitute and revise Amendment #8 of June 7, 1945 to OPA Control Order #1 for slaughter and distribution of livestock to make it apply to lard for regional distribution on an equitable basis. This would be necessary only until consumer rationing for fats and oils is restored and would help deficit areas.

Dairy Products

U.S. Milk production has declined 6.5% from the high 1945 level. It is urged that the Famine Emergency Committee and all organizations inaugurate immediately strong appeals to reduce the consumption of ice cream and fluid cream (now at highest peak in our history) much more profitable to the milk industry than canned and powdered milk so urgently needed to help save the lives of millions of children overseas.

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #13 - March 15, 1946

Government Responsibility in the Famine Emergency

Voluntary plans and publicity on saving of food flood the newspapers. Back of all that individuals can do lies the ultimate responsibility of the government for action. Since the launching of the Famine Emergency Committee the following report on the government front can be made showing (1) what has been done, (2) need for further action, without which substantial increase in U.S. food sent overseas will not be accomplished.

Balance Sheet on Government Action

Accomplishments:

1. Boxcar bottleneck in grain shipments to ports has been broken. Over-all I.C.C. priority for wheat shipments has reduced the number of blocked elevators to two, with the expectation that none will remain by March 16.

2. Set-aside of meat for foreign shipment: 50% canned beef; 40% utility grades; 30% commercial grades; 40% utility grades of veal; 20% choice, good, commercial and utility grades of mutton; and an increase from 7½% to 13% on pork. (Within forty-eight hours after Justice Roberts conferred with the President on February 27).

3. Agreement by U.S. to make up to UNRRA during April and May the backlog of one-half its allocation of evaporated milk not obtained in the first quarter of 1946, in addition to UNRRA's allocations for the second quarter. (This action came after Justice Robert's visit to the President).

4. International shipping controls will be continued under new agreement for sending UNRRA relief supplies to Europe and Asia (announced March 12).

5. War Shipping Administration lifted order limiting to American ships the carrying of U.S. set-aside supplies; permission given to vessels of six nations to stock from U.S. sources (announced March 12).

For Immediate Action:

1. Decision and announcement of grain cereal prices together with positive Administration assurance that whatever price ceilings are set will be held at least for duration of food emergency. (see explanation below).

2. Effective measures to curtail sharply the amount of feed used for animals and poultry to provide more grain for human needs. This is in part dependent upon certain price readjustments for livestock, poultry, and grains. It is also dependent upon extension of the OPA without crippling amendments and with adequate appropriation for enforcement.

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #12 - March 8, 1946

All-Out Effort to Combat Famine

President Truman opened the organization meeting of the Famine Emergency Committee on March 1 with the declaration that he considered it the most important meeting held in the Executive Mansion since he became President. His statement gave new hope to all of us who have for so long been looking to the Administration for effective leadership and action. A heavy responsibility rests on this Committee which must provide practical plans for the voluntary cooperation with the government which the President has requested. The Committee should in turn urge upon the government the necessary measures to make sure that all food saved by its efforts will be rushed to famine areas.

Erroneous Assumption in Many Press Accounts

The President has suggested that Mr. Hoover with a committee of experts should go to Europe at once to facilitate some of the necessary arrangements and to report on the situation. Many press announcements of Mr. Hoover's trip erroneously implied some doubt as to the degree of need or the urgency for immediate reduction of food consumption in U.S. The margin between estimated minimum needs to prevent starvation and the available wheat supplies, as the most basic food for relief, is so great - in fact, 4 million tons greater than when the President revealed the world deficit of 5 million tons on February 6 - that any modifications of the accepted requirement figures of some of the nations in need would only slightly decrease the calamity which threatens mankind. Mr. hoover will, however, be able to assess more clearly on the spot the degree of starvation which is likely to occur and the probable duration of this food emergency. Mr. Hoover will look at the situation as an experienced observer who will represent and report to the American public which does not yet fully realize its responsibility in this emergency.

Explanation of Increase Needs for Wheat

Director General Lehman of UNRRA has given to Food For Freedom the following statement: "The figures of urgent demands for wheat on a world basis are 20½ million tons for the first half of this year. Against that amount all that is in sight from the four producing countries under the best of circumstances is 11½ million tons, leaving a deficit of 9 million tons for the six month period. That deficit must result in tremendous human suffering and a vast number of deaths resulting from starvation." The following factors account for the increased deficit. The drought in India has continued. (Rains in the last three weeks might have saved a portion of their withering crops). This has increased India's wheat import needs by 2 million tons. General MacArthur last week urgently requested 1½ million tons of grain cereals for Japan not previously formally requested. Realistic appraisal of the 6 million tons of wheat to be obtained from Canada, Australia and Argentina has reduced this by a ½ million tons.

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #9 - February 15, 1946

President Truman's Letter

Food For Freedom received, in answer to Mrs. Morrow's telegram of appreciation for President Truman's action on world food crisis, the following reply:

"Dear Mrs. Morrow:

I have read with the deepest appreciation the message of February seventh which you sent to me on behalf of your associates. This assurance of your whole-hearted approval is indeed gratifying.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Harry S. Truman"

Food For Freedom Suggests How Every American Can Help

Everyone can buy foods which are in adequate supply rather than scarce foods or those especially needed by foreign countries. Remember that in not buying, you keep stock on hand in stores and thereby keep up inventories of foods available for foreign purchase.

Buy Less or Eat Less	Use As substitutes
Wheat flour or wheat products (such as macaroni), pies, cakes (cake flour requires almost twice as much wheat as ordinary flour).	Potatoes (white, sweet), potato flour or meal (for gravy), oatmeal or other non-wheat cereals, ground popcorn (used in last war as cereal and flour).
Canned meat, poultry, fish (except to contribute for foreign relief).	Fresh meat, poultry, fish.
Canned milk (except to contribute for foreign relief).	Fresh milk.
Rice, dried peas, beans or lentils.	Fresh vegetables and fruits.
Whipping or heavy cream, ice cream.	Fresh eggs and milk desserts.
Fats and oils, shortening (second to wheat, the greatest need to prevent starvation).	Home rendered fats (save all and turn surplus in), butter (too expensive for foreign relief purposes).
Whiskey, beer.	Wine.

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #8 - February 8, 1946

President Truman Takes Courageous Action

On February 6, after Cabinet consideration, President Truman announced a vigorous nine point program to send more U.S. food to prevent starvation abroad. The situation is so alarming that drastic measures to provide more food became necessary. This applies principally to the basic food of the European diet - bread. The President has ordered, among other steps to conserve wheat, a higher extraction level for flour in the United States. The dark loaf of bread becomes a symbol that we intend to meet our obligations and no longer to stand as a nation of plenty in a world of scarcity. To carry out this program the Administration counts on full voluntary support. Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow sent on February 7 the following telegram to President Truman:

"Mr. President, on behalf of millions of American citizens aggregating, we believe, a vast majority, Food For Freedom wishes to thank you for stating the world's urgent need for food and for taking bold, definite action to meet that need, up 'to the limits of our strength'.

We know that the American people will uphold your hands in the actions already taken and in whatever other practical actions can be taken to do our full share in meeting the needs of starving peoples for wheat, fats and oils and other essential foods.

We have long been convinced, and have stated, that the American people have understood all through the war the vital role that food must play in the final winning of a stable peace.

It was not the American consumer that, in May 1944, insisted on a 'bare-shelf' policy of 'trying to come out even' at the end of the war and after VJ-Day demanded headlong abandonment of rationing. We do not doubt that the same forces that insisted during the war on 'business as usual' for food will now seek to oppose the mobilization of our maximum food resources to meet the world menace of starvation. We are confident that Americans generally, like the representatives who waited upon you at the White House on September 17, 1945, will actively support you against such opposition. If a return of rationing is necessary, let us have it, and without delay.

As Food For Freedom stated two and one half years ago, 'America's share in supplying the needs of starving peoples can make the difference between hunger and hate or food and peace'. We said then, and repeat now, 'Hunger is a time bomb. Such bombs have been sown abroad...We must accumulate the munitions of peace - food. Food is the one preventative of chaos, revolution and counter-revolution'.

Sharing our supplies is not only generous and in keeping with our war-time pledges to help feed liberated peoples; it is now in our immediate and urgent self-interest as a nation and as individuals.

America must lead in this mission of mercy that will make peace possible. Within this nation, the leadership you have given must and will be supported so that more American food will be sent until the liberated and starving millions can again feed themselves. Give the people the facts, the needs and the practical steps to meet them. They will not fail to do their part."

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE

Release #7 - February 1, 1946

Food and Agriculture in Germany 1945-1946

Secretary of State Byrnes on January 29 announced that the U.S. Army Command in Germany would not be replaced in the near future by civilian control of administrative functions in the American zone. He expressed the opinion that the State Department was not a suitable agency to operate this work eventually. He affirmed the position of the U.S. Government that an Allied Centralized Administration in Germany should be established soon and that a German governmental machine should subsequently take some of the burden off the shoulders of our administrators.

At Potsdam the British, Russian and U.S. Governments did not work out an overall food plan for postwar Germany. Instead each occupying power was allowed to determine such matters for its respective zone and was made responsible for any food imports required for that zone. Food and agriculture cannot be considered apart from other economic, social and political decisions which must be jointly reached by the four nations occupying Germany. Fundamentally different food policies in respective zones and barriers which restrict both the movement of food and the means for agricultural production between zones have already caused difficulties. As a continuing system this segmentation of food and agriculture in Germany courts unrest and is a source of danger for our occupation forces.

Germany had a highly efficient and integrated food and agriculture program. There is a striking parallel between the wartime measures of our Department of Agriculture and CPA and those of the Reich's Ministerium fee Anehrung und Landwirtschaft: incentive payments or support prices with subsidies to increase production of desired foods, careful control of distribution, rationing and price control strictly enforced. The total increase of food cost in Germany up to January 1, 1945 rose only 7% above prewar levels. To be sure imports into Germany of food "purchased" with paper marks from the nations they overran (purposely starving their enemies) simplified this problem for the Nazi authorities.

The U.S. public has had scant information about the present food situation in Germany, even in the U.S. zone. Rumors of dire suffering and deaths are countered by official denials of "starvation" and assurances that U.S. Military Government has the matter under effective control. Both the American public and some of our Allies have misinterpreted the announced figure of 1550 calories daily ration for the average adult in the U.S. zone (which our Army officials recently recommended raising to (1750). These announced levels are the **maximum** beyond which the ration may **not** go (except for special categories). The present ration level in the U.S. zone probably averages 1350 calories. In 1945 practically no fruits and vegetables were processed in Germany. They were not rationed and were consumed last summer and fall. This means that the Germans in urban areas are now largely dependent on their basic rationed foods. Naturally in the rural areas the people are not as dependent on official rations since farmers always manage to save a considerable amount for their families.

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #6 - January 25, 1946

Congratulations to the President

For those statements in his message to Congress:

"Today inflation is our greatest immediate domestic problem."
"A high level of consumer income will maintain the market for the output of our mills, farms and factories."
"During the next few months the need for food in the world will be more serious than at any time during the war."
".....food subsidies must be continued beyond June 30, 1946."
"The first obligation of the government to agriculture for the reconversion period is to make good on its price-support commitments."
"We should have available supplementary programs that will enable all our people to have enough of the right kind of food."

Subsidizing Strikes

The public is insufficiently aware that the government subsidy program, intended to protect the consumer and assure fair prices to the producer, which guarantees profits to the meat packers on each species of animal will compensate the Big Four for any losses sustained due to the packingworkers strike. In addition to this the packers may be eligible for the provisions of the "carry-back" which allows reimbursement of current losses from previously paid excess profits taxes. In 1944 the Big Four packers paid between 70 and 80 million dollars in excess profits taxes.

Packinghouse workers, with the loss of overtime, get an average wage of $30 per week. This means that at least half of them receive less than $30. They had no increase of rate during the war. The union asked a 25¢ increase per hour, but were willing to take a 17½¢ raise until it could be demonstrated that the full raise was warranted. The packers refused to negotiate. Protected from losses incurred by a strike the packers saw a golden opportunity to attempt to break the union or to break price control.

The United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), realizing that farmers interests are deeply involved, asked that representatives of the larger farm organizations be allowed to sit in on negotiations. This was refused by the companies. Farmers, labor and management worked together to help win the war. Here was an opportunity for them to cooperate in reconversion. It was management which refused.

The public interest is deeply involved. Excess profits are no longer subject to tax. If these profits continue and are retained by the companies - in addition to subsidies designed to hold the price level for consumers - they are financially entrenched to a degree which would enable them to hold out for a prolonged strike and thereby to bring severe pressure for breaking the price line which the subsidies were designed to hold. It is estimated that the government may pay the Big Four as much as $240 million in the year 1945-46. Congress has offered no guarantee of wages during the strike! On the contrary, in almost all states, strikers cannot draw unemployment compensation.

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #5 - January 18, 1946

U.S. Policy Re: Civilian Government in Germany

Although our government is cooperating whole-heartedly in the creation of the United Nations Organization, there is one important responsibility of victory which has received far less public attention than it deserves. What preparations are being made for the orderly transition from temporary Military Government in the U.S. zone in Germany to more permanent self-government by Germans under suitable controls? There are evidences that a recrudescence of Nazism under different guise might easily develop in Germany unless effective and democratic local government is established and kept under intelligent observation for a number of years. Such a program calls for the creation of a highly competent U.S. staff of civil commissioners and cannot be met by last minute improvisation and stop-gap measures. It also requires full understanding and support by the American people.

General Eisenhower has stated that the Army will be prepared to withdraw its control of civilian administration in Germany about July 1, 1946 if such decision were to be made by our government. Recent violent agitation and demonstrations by GIs, demanding release as soon as possible, highlights this problem. Military Government has been a headache for the Army and is a job which it does not consider a proper one for the Military to carry on for a protracted length of time. The War Department considers this a function of the civilian arm of the government.

The State Department has been proposed as the agency to handle this problem. There would seem to be some reluctance on its part to undertake such a large scale administrative task. Another suggestion under discussion is the creation of separate agency to carry fairly long-range responsibilities for this important work in Germany and elsewhere. This agency might be called Occupied Lands Authority and be under the direct control of those Cabinet Members who have a special interest in foreign affairs - State, War, Treasury and Commerce. Under this agency a Foreign Civil Service Division might be organized with training schools such as those established during the war at Charlottesville, Columbia and other centers for the Military, the OWI and the OSS.

Whatever system is agreed upon, early action is clearly imperative, since it takes several months to recruit and train suitable personnel. As far as we can find out to date no training programs have been approved. Although graduates of the schools mentioned above might form a useful nucleus for the staff, many of them would not be prepared to undertake this new work on the basis of a considerable period of service. The United States has not had any large number of civil servants trained for foreign service. The work done by these representatives of our government in such outposts of democracy will vitally help to secure the peace. The prestige, status, scale of salaries and suitable living conditions for staff and their families should be such as to attract the type of men and women who are interested in some form of foreign service as a career.

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #4 - January 11, 1946

Unleashing of Inflationary Forces

Recent publicity on increases in butter prices, profits in the meat industry, and stock market rises should frighten us all into immediate action against inflation. The signs are increasing that the forces which can benefit immediately from rising prices are making distinct progress at the expense of the public at large. Chester Bowles cannot hold the line without the backing of all the Government agencies concerned. The Department of Agriculture which could stand firmly with OPA is not doing so. Secretary Anderson's recent recommendations in connection with the citrus fruit question, butter and meat, in allowing price rises and taking off controls, destroy our confidence in his intention to prevent the disaster of inflation. Every individual and organization which has taken part in the fight against inflation should make its power forcefully felt now, before it is too late. This concerns not only our domestic economy but also fundamentally affects relief and world recovery.

Year of Decision on Displaced Persons

Tragic as was the General Frederick E. Morgan incident, it brought into focus a problem which civilization cannot sidestep. This is the year of decision on the future of the displaced persons who cannot be repatriated.

General Morgan, in discussing this broad question, made impromptu statements which precipitated a furore of discussion at a tangent to his theme. The question of his personal connection with UNRRA must be dissociated from the subject involved. His purpose in calling the press conference which caused all the discussion was highly laudable. He desired to call attention to the situation of several hundred thousand displaced persons in Germany and Austria, now being cared for in UNRRA displaced persons assembly centers, who will not have been repatriated when UNRRA closes its work in Europe at the end of the year 1946.

There is an obligation on the whole of civilization to see to it that these people have a chance to set up homes like the rest of humanity, and to do useful and constructive work for the rest of their lives. The countries of the world, individually and collectively, must this year take action toward such a permanent solution of the problem; and at the same time must settle upon some continuing organization to assume the care of these people when UNRRA ceases to function.

There is already in existence the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, set up by thirty-six governments to provide international protection and long-term resettlement programs for victims of persecution due to the war. This Committee

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #3 - January 4, 1946

New Items on Present European Food Situation

Food For Freedom has obtained this week from representatives in Washington of foreign economic missions and UNRRA some salient features of the European food situation which are not generally known.

The most recent estimates by the Combined Working Party on European Food Requirements (the official United Nations Agency for that purpose) clearly reveal the deficiencies of indigenous production in liberated Europe (with the exception of Denmark) to sustain their non-farm populations unless a high level of imports is kept up during the first half of 1946. Little stress has been laid on the set-aside authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, which President Truman stated on September 17, 1945 would be used if food ration controls were removed in U.S. to assure an adequate share of U.S. food for foreign relief.

There are two major food needs at present in Europe. Cereal grains (wheat) and fats and oils. The shortage of wheat is not because the supply is lacking but mainly due to inability to purchase and move onto ships the very large quantities needed. Farmers in some areas have been reluctant to sell in hope of higher prices. If the OPA is discontinued and inflation starts with rise in food prices a drastic cut will result in the amount of U.S. food which can be purchased by the Western European Governments which supply their own import needs or by UNRRA for the nations it assists.

The shortage of fats and oils is world-wide. However, the present consumption level in the U.S. is 46 pounds per person per year. Is this justifiable when the ration level of fats and oils in some of the European nations is one-tenth of that amount and in almost all is less than half? The Secretary of Agriculture has been urged to raise the set-aside of lard (lowered by over half early last fall) to provide a more equitable share for relief export.

The Western European nations with the exception of France seem to be in a less serious plight than anticipated. All these countries have far less to eat than their people need to rebuild their health or strength, especially in view of the lack of other supplies - fuel, warm clothing, adequate shelter, etc.

In France the food situation is "very dark". The non-farm ration is 60% below prewar. Bread, the staple of French food, has had to be rationed again and is at only 300 grams per person daily which is 50 grams lower than during Nazi occupation!

The flow of UNRRA supplies to Poland has been greatly expedited by improved facilities at the ports of Danzig and Gdynia - estimated at 120,000 tons monthly. But the milk supply is limited to 1/2 pint per day for children under 3 (none for

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #1 - December 12, 1945

The Crisis Week for UNRRA

It is imperative that Congress, before the Christmas recess, complete action authorizing the second appropriation to UNRRA of $1,350,000,000 and then complete action appropriating this money.

The time for such action is short. But it can be done. It must be done in the next eight days. Only if it is done can the people of America - and particularly their representatives in Congress - have any feeling of joy, of security, of goodwill to their fellowmen such as to generate satisfaction in the Christmas holiday season this year.

Entirely false is the impression, apparently held by many people, that the urgent needs of United Nations relief to the countries receiving UNRRA aid were met when Congress appropriated the $550,000,000 which rounded out the first half of the United States contribution to UNRRA. That $550,000,000 will finance UNRRA shipments during the months of December and January and the first week of February. But that is all.

UNRRA is now loading goods from the United States at the rate of more than $200,000,000 worth a month. It must continue loading them at this rate not only through December and January, but also through February, March, and April. It takes 4 to 6 weeks at a minimum, and for some supplies 4 to 6 months, to arrange for the procurement and shipment of the large quantities of goods required in the UNRRA program of more than 100 Liberty shiploads a month from U.S. alone.

If UNRRA does not receive funds from Congress in time to continue the flow at the rate planned and deliveries decline in March and April, it may create enough shortage to tip the balance of inflation and cause a complete financial and social breakdown in some of the UNRRA countries. In that case, all hope for early stability and recovery in those tormented countries will have to be abandoned. Furthermore, it is an established fact that more epidemics and deaths occur in March and April after months of privations than during the winter. This is the period of greatest peril. The flow of medicines and food must be maintained at all cost.

The only possible source of financing for such shipments after the first week of February is through the second appropriation providing the $1,350,000,000 which makes up the second half of the UNRRA contribution

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FOOD FOR FREEDOM WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Release #2 - December 21, 1945

UNRRA - Clear Sailing Now But Storm Warnings Ahead

When Congress belatedly passed on December 17 a second $1,350,000,000 authorization for UNRRA and agreed to appropriate $750,000,000 of it, the fight to furnish liberated peoples of Europe and the Far East with absolutely necessary relief was still not won.

The remaining appropriation of $600,000,000 must be voted by Congress early in 1946 if this country does not intend deliberately to penalize nations in desperate need by a pinching and procrastinating policy. One dollar available later in the year. If it is possible to deliver early in the season a ton of goods, such as seeds, fertilizers, feeds and raw materials, this may result later in the production of 6 or 8 tons of consumer goods. Prosperity in the U.S. is dependent to a large degree on early economic recovery in other nations. The very foundation of recovery for war-devastated nations lies in having the right supplies in the right places at the right time. The success of relief operations is tightly tied to orderly planning. A piecemeal laggard policy will really cost this country far more than prompt and outright appropriation and will help the receiving nations far less.

Warning has been given by UNRRA's opponents that the path to further appropriations may not be smooth. When UNRRA was under consideration on the Senate floor just before Christmas, Senator Taft, Republican of Ohio, said: "I think we should now make it clear to the foreign nations -- and we can do so -- that we are putting up only $750,000,000 out of $1,350,000,000 and that we may never put up the other $600,000,000." Senator Taft said we might "choose to handle the matter in some other way, or we may regard the job as finished."

To anyone acquainted with the dire situation in the Mediterranean countries and in China at the present time, such a default is unthinkable. In spite of all we can do, many thousands will die of hunger and exposure in the early months of 1946. To fail in our commitments would add greatly to their number.

The favorable Congressional action on UNRRA just prior to the holidays was a reaffirmation of this nation's belief in the international way of handling world affairs. The opposition to UNRRA was in the main opposition to international action. All who believe in international action should continue to support UNRRA now. Failure of a speedy enactment of the remaining $600,000,000 appropriation would be a victory for isolationism.

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QUESTIONS ON THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF PROGRAM
From a National Survey Conducted by
Food For Freedom, Inc., 1707 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1. Is our government making food commitments which it will be impossible for us to fulfill?

2. Are you going to tell us to produce a lot because we must feed the people of Europe, and then not buy what we produce but let it fall on the American market to ruin us for the next 20 years like was done the last war?

3. I don't mind producing all it takes to win this war but why should I produce it for nothing after the war because some one thought Europe needed it, only to find they could not buy it and the market at home had to take it at very low prices. I am still paying my mortgage brought on by this, - the last time.

4. Will this create a fictitious market for our products and when it stops will the glut on the market ruin me?

5. They told us to go to Hell after the last war, and the most of the countries never even tried to pay their war debts but built up armaments. Are we going to feed them to keep them alive, loan them money to build guns, all so they can kill us when they get ready in twenty years?

6. When will relief be terminated and what plans are there for readjustment in our own agricultural production when the foreign demand for food for relief is withdrawn?

7. Will the huge contributions of money appropriated by our government be used to purchase food and supplies in this country, or will it be spent in other surplus-producing countries to bolster up their prices, while our own farm prices go into a tail-spin?

8. If farmers are asked to produce for Europe, shouldn't they be guaranteed that their products when produced would be taken on a guaranteed price or floor and not on such a basis as has produced the present debacle in pork and poultry?

9. If the American farmer is to be called on to produce maximum capacity he must have floors set in advance as he knows darned well that a slight surplus can play havoc with the price structure. Shouldn't price floors be a part of any national food program?

10. If U. S. agrees to do all it can to help other countries, will care be taken in that economy of our country is not changed, that is a chenge from livestock to cereals? Large areas in the United States grow grass and cereal will not thrive as grass.

11. How will the effect on agriculture differ following this war from World War I?

12. Does the U. S. actually have enough food to do very much abroad if we maintain our soil resources and if we have full employment?

13. What foods are we going to raise the most of to feed the other countries?
or
What specific items does the program call for in large quantities?

14. With increased acreage the U. S. alone could almost feed the liberated

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PART VI

Presented at Conference for Action to Stop the March of Famine Sponsored by Food for Freedom, May 22, 1946

GOVERNMENT CONTROLS OVER FOOD DISTRIBUTION AND PRICE CEILINGS OVER ESSENTIAL FOODS

In order to make certain that the needs of our military forces were met during the war, the War Food Administration issued many orders governing the processing and handling of foods. Most of these war orders could be classified as serving one or both of two important purposes: (1) to conserve supplies by avoiding waste and wasteful uses of foods, and (2) to guarantee the availability of necessary kinds and quantities of food to the military services and to lend-lease.

In order to make certain that the food needs of starving populations will receive maximum response from our country during the making of the peace, every food control order that will appreciably contribute to that result should be employed by the Department of Agriculture and effectively enforced.

The power to issue war food orders remains because as a matter of law and government policy peace has not yet arrived. The need to use war powers with respect to food use remains because as a matter of fact the world does not yet enjoy the self-supporting conditions of peace, but daily slips further into the destructive consequences of war. Such war-borne and world-wide food conditions imperatively demand strong and effective government action similar to that which made our armies the best fed military in the history of the world.

Many wartime food orders are still in effect, or have recently been reissued. They have not been extended, however, to cover effectively all of the foods that are essential in winning the battle against hunger, nor are they in all cases imposing a sufficient limitation upon domestic use to make sure that relief needs shall be adequately met.

We make the general recommendation that so-called set-aside orders be issued with respect to every type of food needed for relief purposes and that the proportion of such foods that is ordered to be set-aside for government purchase be gauged primarily to relief needs, with reliance upon domestic distribution controls, especially rationing, to avoid hardship and undue inconvenience in supplying our own needs.

More specifically we recommend that set-aside orders be issued to cover all of the major food and industrial fats and oils. At present only butter and lard are so covered. Margarines, shortenings, salad oils, soaps and industrial oils are restricted only as to the rate at which they can dip into the total supplies of crude oils and fats. We do not believe this indirect form of restriction provides adequate control as to our overall use of fats and oils, or that it sufficiently guarantees the ability of the government to procure all the fats and oil products it needs when it needs them.

Furthermore we make the specific recommendation that edible fats, other than butter, be required to be set aside in larger measure than is now provided. The lard set-aside is not more than 25 percent of total supply, and other food fats are subject to no set-aside orders.

We note in this connection that restrictions on use of fats in manufacture of shortenings, soaps and industrial oil products are more liberal now than they were last summer, although we have failed, and continue to fail, by a wide margin to meet our relief commitments on fats and oils.

A wheat set-aside of 25 percent is shortly to be ordered on the 1946 crop. So long as we continue to fail on our relief obligations, and so long as waste of

Prepared for Conference for Action to Stop the March of Famine
Sponsored by Food For Freedom, May 22, 1946

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FOOD FACTS

You in this audience are here today because you, and the millions of American citizens whom you represent, are not convinced that the United States is doing all that should be done in dealing with the world's postwar food emergency.

At the present time attention is focussed on the current crisis period of 120 days, but you are also concerned with the continuing emergency which will certainly remain acute through 1947 and will not even then be over.

As a basis for your judgments, you want factual information; and you want this information presented in a way that will enable you to draw your own conclusions. What follows is an attempt to do this in the abbreviated form that time limitations make necessary.

1. In the seven month period from September 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946, the United States has exported between 8 and 9 million tons of food. Of this about 80% was cereals and 20% other products. We are exporting more wheat than any country ever exported before.

2. Our consumption level this year, (1946), after full account is taken of all exports, will be 3,300 calories. On the average we are consuming 14% more food per person than we did in prewar years.

3. Our total food exports this year (September 1, 1945 to August 31, 1946) will amount to approximately 9% of what is consumed in this country. If exports had been at twice as high a rate they would still have left the U.S. consumption level 5% above what it was before the war.

4. Livestock in the United States will have been fed, by the end of August, more than half as much wheat as we are exporting to all other countries for human food. In the cases of rye, barley and oats, livestock will have eaten from five to one hundred times as much as we are exporting. For corn the ratio is more than 300 to 1.

5. The number of hogs in this country on January 1, 1946 was more than 20% higher than the average for a ten year period from 1932 to 1941. Cattle numbers have increased by nearly 17% and chicken numbers by 25%.

6. Estimates made before harvest time last year showed that, without imports, the non-farm people of Belgium, Netherlands, Norway, Italy, Austria and Greece would have consumption levels of less than 1,000 calories per person per day, while in six other countries the level for this section of the population would be less than 1,700. Estimates for Far Eastern areas, although less definite than those for Europe, indicated the desperate character of the food shortages that were to be expected.

7. Calculations made last year showed that, even if unthinkably low standards were taken as the goals, European food imports in 1945-46 would have to be very substantial. If the Allied countries of continental Europe (west of Russia) were to be no better off than they had been before liberation, and if ex-enemy countries were to be reduced to a caloric level 10% below what nutrition authorities have set as the minimum for bare subsistence during an emergency, food imports equivalent (in calorie terms) to 13 million tons of wheat were known to be needed.

8. It was similarly estimated that if ex-enemy countries were to be provided

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STATEMENT PRESENTED TO CONFERENCE FOR ACTION TO STOP THE MARCH OF FAMINE

For Release Wednesday PM May 22, 1946

#137

Statement by Robert White, representative of the Washington Chapter of the American Veterans Committee, in presenting charges by Food for Freedom that M. Lee Marshall, former Director of Food Distribution, War Food Administration, and Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, helped to weaken the ability of the United States to provide food for relief and thereby aggravated the world famine situation.

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I am participating in this Conference to Stop the March of Famine as a representative of the Washington Chapter of the American Veterans Committee, composed of Veterans of World War II. During the war, our members were absent from the civilian home front, engaged on other business. This business included the defeat of the Axis forces and ideas. We were told that among our war aims were the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms which, of course, included the key Freedom from Want.

Somehow, we were led to assume that the home front was preparing to win the peace for those ideals, as we were endeavoring to win the shooting war.

But we have come back to find that, on almost every sector of the home front, there was little or no effective preparation for winning the peace for those principles and terms. We come back to no housing, to no plans for housing, to no adequate plans for completing the education and training of veterans, to the threat of runaway inflation, to unpreparedness and confusion in the field of international relations.

And, fundamental to the success or failure of international peace, we found unpreparedness to feed the liberated peoples enough to make it possible to establish a just and lasting peace. Unless checked, world famine may yet make it true that the only thing worse than the war is the sort of "peace" we have today, a peace that is not peace, but hunger, pestilence and growing unrest among peoples merely seeking to survive, a helpless drift to chaos and another war.

Finding this mess, the AVC early decided that we must do our part as American citizens here at home to bring about the conditions necessary for the making of the sort of peace we fought for.

That is why, today, I am prepared to present to this Conference a summary, prepared by Food for Freedom, of charges showing where principal responsibility for our food failure lies. I understand, and I am sure you understand, that the men named were and are responsible officials, but that they were besieged at all times by many powerful forces - business-as-usual forces - and that, in fixing responsibility upon them, it is not intended to relieve those forces or other government officials of responsibility for our failure, as a Nation, to make good on our promises to help feed the liberated and starving millions of Europe and Asia.

It is deemed necessary to name names and dates and to cite statements in order to understand how and why we are in this food crisis and to assist this Conference in formulating policies, plans and methods that will get out of it in time to stop the March of Famine.

I now present the charge:

We charge that Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, and M. Lee Marshall, former Director of Food Distribution, Chairman of the Board of Continental Baking Company and now Executive Director of the Emergency Food Collection, together with divers other persons, adopted and administered policies which largely contributed to the failure of the United States to do its full share in assisting the famine-ridden peoples of the world, that these policies were

FOR RELEASE
A.M. PAPERS
May 22, 1946

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STATEMENT ON RATIONING
by
The Honorable Herbert H. Lehman
Sent to the Conference for Action to Stop the March of Famine
Sponsored by Food for Freedom, May 22, 1946

On the eve of the conference for Action to Stop the March of Famine to be held under the auspices of Food for Freedom on May 22nd, I again make an urgent appeal that fats and oils, meat and bread stuffs be strictly rationed both on a producer and consumer level. Fats and oils are no less urgently needed for relief abroad than bread. One of the largest animal populations in our history is daily eating grain needed to save lives. Each bushel of grain could keep alive five people for each one who could be fed from the meat produced by this grain. In order to stop this wasteful use the number of hogs and cattle now being fattened on grain must be reduced. They must be slaughtered as fast as slaughtering facilities permit and stored by the government to provide meat during the coming year for our own citizens and for the starving overseas. In order to avoid acute shortage later, meat consumption must be immediately reduced. This requires consumer rationing.

We are all grateful to President Hoover for his painstaking and comprehensive survey of food needs abroad which conclusively confirms that all our previous reports of famine conditions in Europe and Asia were in no way exaggerated. I have read with great care and interest his report to the American people on May 17th after his return to this country. It is evident to me as I believe that it will be to the American people that any fair analysis of President Hoover's report fully supports our contention that the most urgent and drastic steps must be taken now to conserve food to satisfy the compelling needs that will last well into 1947. I think the clear inference to be drawn from the report is that the necessary saving cannot possibly be secured through voluntary effort alone as urged by President Hoover and others in high places.

I quote in part from President Hoover's recent address: "Along the 35,000 miles we have traveled, I have seen with my own eyes the grimmest specter of famine in all the history of the world...Hunger hangs over the homes of more than 800,000,000 people, over one third of the people of the earth. Hunger is a silent visitor who comes like a shadow. He sits beside every anxious mother three times each day. He brings not only suffering and sorrow but fear and terror. He carries disorder and the paralysis of government, and even its downfall. He is more destructive than armies, not only in human life but in morals."

In President Hoover's own words, hunger hangs over the homes of more than 800,000,000 people, over one third of the people of the earth. Three hundred million men, women and children are on a diet which President Hoover himself says will result in slow death. So far as we know, there are absolutely no reserves left anywhere in the world. Food bins in every country are absolutely bare.

It is clear therefore that if we are to relieve the distress which President Hoover and many others have described, we must depend on this years crops. And, we must save now to do it. Even with the bumper wheat crop of 1945, it is only too tragically evident that we have not been able to satisfy more than a small portion of even the urgent needs during the past several months. But the crop to be harvested in this country will, from present indications, be at least 125 million bushels less than in 1945. Crops abroad cannot possibly return to normal. How will it be possible, therefore, to prevent suffering and starvation in the war stricken countries, unless we utilize every possible pound of supplies and exert every effort?

Weston, Ex. 7081 For P.M. Release

Washington, D. C., July 26: "Millions of the very people that U. S. food helped to save this year", Mr. Harold Weston, Director of Food For Freedom, stated, "may be face to face with starvation again next spring. This will take place in spite of our all-time record grain crop, unless international arrangements are worked out in the next few months to finance continued food and other essential relief shipments in 1947 to the countries which UNRRA is assisting and which are not able to produce enough food to sustain their people or to pay for their minimum food import requirements until their 1947 crops are harvested". #139

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Mr. Weston was one of the spokesmen for the representatives of over 20 prominent national organizations (some of which have several million members) who conferred this afternoon with Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable William L. Clayton. Mr. Clayton is to proceed by plane tomorrow to represent the United States at the meeting of the UNRRA Council at Geneva, Switzerland, on August 5. The fact that Mr. Clayton gave time for this interview just before leaving is an indication of the importance attached to this subject and a recognition of the need for public understanding and support. The purpose of the interview, according to a statement submitted for the group by Mr. Weston, was to give evidence that "we and many others understand the need for uninterrupted relief abroad both as a humanitarian matter and in its importance to our international relations as well as to world economic recovery".

Food For Freedom took the initiative in arranging this conference. Fourteen of the organizations in the group were among the 88 organizations, with a total membership of well over 50 million persons, which unanimously approved at Food For Freedom's conference last May a resolution urging that "UNRRA or a similar agency should be assured until the emergency is over".

Several of those who met with Mr. Clayton did so as observers for organizations which are deeply interested in the problem and its solution but have not yet reached any policy decisions.

"Although UNRRA has provided invaluable assistance to the people in liberated countries", Mr. Weston continued, "the promise made by President Roosevelt on November 13, 1942, that 'no one will go hungry' in the areas that are liberated by the armies of the Allied Nations has not been kept. World-wide food shortages of this

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American Broadcasting Company

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RAYMOND SWING'S BROADCAST

Thursday, May 16, 1946

It seems to be a strange characteristic of the famine crisis that it produces public anxiety in waves, which rise and recede, as though the food shortage were likewise getting better or worse. The fact is that there is no such change. There can be no improvement when the world simply doesn't have the food it needs. All that is changed, and can be changed now, is distribution. And it does not reduce famine much to change distribution in the countries which do not have enough food. If the United States itself consumes less and sends what it saves abroad, that relieves famine. But it doesn't relieve famine for the countries already short of food simply to agree to a program by which they get less food than they have been asking.

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MR. HOOVER'S REPORT

This needs to be said about the report of Mr. Herbert Hoover, which -- no doubt inadvertently -- may have given the impression that the deficit in world food has somehow been reduced from around eleven million tons to less than four million tons. This might lead a superficial observer to believe that it was the miraculous result of Mr. Hoover's around-the-world mission, which is not what Mr. Hoover said, or could have meant to imply. For he explained in his press conference that it had been achieved by cutting the basic requirements of all countries to a subsistence level of 300 grams a day. This is equivalent to a diet of 1070 calories. And if everybody in a hungry country got this much it would be far below a working diet, and the world still would be marked as being in the throes of a dreadful famine. But there is some question about even this figure of a 300-gram level for all countries. Is it to be based on a national average, or is it the level for cities and towns? It makes a big difference. For it is not possible actually to take food from country districts and feed it to cities and towns, and if the 300-gram average is to be applied to an entire nation it means that the cities and towns will get less than their 1070 calories, probably enough less to bring them down to 600 calories, which was the ration of the Belsen camp of hideous memory.

Obviously any such apportionment of food can hardly be tolerated if it is understood. And it goes to emphasize that Mr. Hoover could not have meant that the world deficit was really smaller, simply because countries were accepting a reduced program. Another misunderstanding of Mr. Hoover's conclusions should be avoided. He did not, in his report, make any mention of next year. His own view, however, can be shown to have gone through considerable change. On February 28th, in a telegram to Secretary Anderson, he said that shipments from the United States after the end of June will be of no avail in the famine. And the following day he spoke of a hundred and twenty days of emergency, as though the next four months -- up through June -- were all that mattered. By May fifth, however, he spoke of a hundred and fifty million people in Europe needing overseas supplies for the next four months, that is, into September. And on May tenth he gave out the dire statement that the world faces the greatest potential famine in all human history, with only thirty to sixty days supply of food in the famine area of 27 different nations. "They have", he said, "five months to go till the next harvest."

Thus in Mr. Hoover's mind the time of the crisis had lengthened from June and July, on into September, and finally into October. But in fact it goes through next year at least. For the FAO recently estimated that the grain deficit next year will be ten million tons, if weather remains favorable, and already our own Department of Agriculture has estimated that the winter wheat harvest will be reduced by ninety million bushels because of the unfavorable weather here. So the ten million ton deficit already is twelve million tons, and that is a million tons

Weston, Ex. 7081 For P.M. Release

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April 21, 1945

Honorable Harry S. Truman,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

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Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to assure you, as you assume the burdens and responsibilities of guiding this Nation in its international relations, of our earnest support for a generous policy to our allies which can become the basis for a constructive peace.

Most particularly, we want you to know of the desires of our memberships that the United States shall fulfill its promises of food to relieve hunger in the liberated countries. Each of our organizations, through its democratic procedure, has declared itself in support of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

We have been deeply distressed by the reports that UNRRA has been unable to secure the foods it has sought to buy to supplement starvation diets abroad. Though individuals among us may have been inconvenienced by difficulties in finding the foods we prefer, we all know that we are well fed while the children of our allies are stunted by prolonged malnutrition.

At this time we can find no direct way to express our desire to share our food with the liberated peoples. We must therefore, turn to you, as the one who can translate this wish into action. For the sake of the future peace and security of this Nation and of the world, we ask you to see to it that our food commitments abroad are faithfully kept.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Katharyn McHale	General Director, The American Association of University Women
Edward A. O'Neal	President, The American Farm Bureau Federation
William Green	President, The American Federation of Labor
Miss Lelia Massey	Executive Secretary, The American Home Economics Assn.
Elmer L. Marshall	President, American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS)
W. O. Lewis	General Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance
Ray Gibbons	Director, Council for Social Action, The Congregational Christian Churches
Philip Murray	President, The Congress of Industrial Organizations
James G. Patton	President, The Farmers Union
Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow	President, Food For Freedom
Mrs. La Fell Dickinson	President, The General Federation of Womens Clubs
Mrs. Katherine Armatage	President, The League of Women Shoppers
Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham	President, The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association
Miss Elizabeth Magee	Executive Secretary, The National Consumers League
Mrs. Joseph M. Welt	President, The National Council of Jewish Women
Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune	President, The National Council of Negro Women
Willard E. Givens	Executive Secretary of the National Education Association
Miss Margaret A. Hickey	President, The National Federation of Business and Professional Women
Clyde Murray	President, The National Federation of Settlements
Albert Goss	President, The National Grange

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION POSSIBILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES TO HELP STOP THE MARCH OF FAMINE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND TO ESTABLISH A LONG-TIME POLICY FOR THE HEALTH OF THE NATION PHYSICALLY, SOCIALLY, ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY

(Remarks of Gardner Jackson, Assistant to the President, Board and Legislative Representative of the National Farmers Union, at Food for Freedom meeting, National Press Club Auditorium, May 22, 1946.)

An increase of 22 percent in the production of high-nutrition-value foods by United States farmers is immediately possible. These are the products for which the starving millions elsewhere in the world are crying. At least 20 million more acres of land for crucial crops in 1947 than our farmers used in 1945 can be brought into cultivation without cleaning, draining or irrigating anymore area. This can be done by planting crops on the cultivatable land which was idle or fallow in 1945 and on a small proportion of the land that was in pasture. If each farmer will plant only half of his idle and fallow acres and about 1/10th of his plowable pasture to crops, this goal can be more than achieved.

There are some 2 million farm families in the nation whose labor is still woefully underemployed and inefficiently used. These are the families who go to make up the 2/3rds of the 6,000,000 farm families who produce only 15 percent of the agricultural commodities of the country as against the 85 percent produced by the so-called master farmers, the big operators, many of them absentee owners with managers of corporate properties who comprise the top 1/3rd.

These figures do not include the 24,561 veterans with farm experience who have come back from the battlefronts of the world yearning to acquire farms of their own. Of that total number only 998 have had their applications acted on favorably. They are the ones who, in general, had some financial resources of their own. The others, by and large, were all turned down because of the inadequate loan provisions of the GI Bill of Rights, the inflated land values they'd have to pay to acquire farms and the pitifully inadequate appropriations for the rehabilitation and farm ownership loan program of the Farm Security Administration.

To answer the longing of these veterans to return to the land and to bring the 20 million uncultivated acres into production of the much-needed commodities the Truman Administration should immediately ask Congress for an emergency appropriation of at least $2½ billion to expand the program and operations of the Farm Security Administration.

These veterans and underemployed farmers can do this job of production only if they are given access to the requisite tools and technical advice. The Farm Security Administration is the only agency equipped to give them that access. That this is not just wish-thinking is proved by the production record during the war of the small number of underemployed farmers who received advice and aid in acquiring needed farm equipment from the limited rehabilitation funds of the Farm Security Administration.

Taking three high-nutrition-value crops, for instance, in 1943. Farm Security Administration farmers increased their production of soy beans 37 percent over pre-war years; peanuts 22 percent; Irish potatoes, 65 percent. The increase figures by volume were soy beans 2 million pounds; peanuts 29 million pounds, and Irish potatoes 9 million bushels.

It is obvious that the 22 percent increase in production of high-nutrition-value crops can be accomplished only if farmers shift their crops as well as bring

PROGRAMS FOR VOLUNTARY INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Mimeographed material

A. Organized campaigns for collection of food and other gifts in kind.

1. Victory Collection of Canned Food - through UNRRA (see leaflet).

Any organization can initiate this program in a local community. Organizations which have, so far asked local cooperation:

Camp Fire Girls	Girl Scouts
Federation of Women's Clubs	Lions Club
Girl Reserves of YWCA	Exchange Club

2. Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

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3. National Catholic Welfare Conference
War Relief Services
330 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

4. American Society for Russian Relief, Inc.
Box 135, Wall Street Station
New York, New York

5. United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America
19 West 44th Street
New York, New York

6. American Relief for Czechoslovakia
1619 Broadway
New York, New York

7. Brethren Service Committee
22 South State Street
Elgin, Illinois

8. American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

B. Organized Campaigns for Funds.

1. National War Fund

You can still give to your local War Fund and can designate where you want your gift to go. This includes the national relief agencies, such as American Relief for France, Italy, etc.

2. United Jewish Appeal, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York

Beginning early in January. This includes United Palestine Appeal and American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and cares for Jewish refugees as well as Jews in their own countries.

C. Other Programs

1. CARE - Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe

Food packages @ $10 - from individual to individual and to organizations in countries served by UNRRA as well as other countries. For information write to:
American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service
122 East 22nd Street
New York, New York

2. Foster Parents Plan for War Children, Inc.

HUNGER OVER EUROPE

Present Food Situation Country by Country
Prepared by Spencer Coxe for
Food For Freedom

Sept 1946
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"The people in devastated Yugoslavia know that many will die this winter", says a report from Belgrade written in July. "Even on the hottest days, as they sweat at their work, the prospect of a winter without food, clothing and shelter is before their eyes. They know it is too late to save all, so their only concern is to make the death roll as short as possible."

The dire misfortune of Yugoslavia is unhappily the lot of many other parts of Europe. Liberation from the Nazis has not meant the end of hunger, for the coming winter threatens to bring more privation from hunger than any of the war winters. The cumulative effects of fighting and disastrous weather conditions have conspired to make this year's food production in Europe lower than any during the war, and 25 percent lower than the peacetime average. City dwellers bear the brunt of this reduction, and millions of consumers, especially in the lower income groups are trying to subsist on two-thirds or one-half the amount of food they had in times of peace, (less than half of what the average person in the U.S. eats now). The quality of the European diet has declined no less disastrously than has the quantity. The continued shortage of food is largely responsible for the vastly augmented infant death rate and the mortality from tuberculosis, as well as for the unparalleled virulence of many other diseases.

A recent report of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, in discussing the current situation in continental Europe west of the USSR, attributes the decline in agricultural production of 25 percent below pre-war levels (and of 15 percent below 1944-45 output) to (1) the drought in Southern Europe and unwonted rain and cold in Northern Europe; (2) devastation of the land attendant upon fighting, including destruction of livestock, farm machinery and vehicles; (3) a dearth of fertilizers, fuel, and transport; and (4) a "further deterioration of agriculture and food controls."

The purpose of this memorandum is to describe the conditions in Continental Europe which necessitate a need for imports during the current twelve-month period estimated at 18 million tons by the aforesaid OFAR report. It should be borne in mind that the approaching winter and spring will be the time of Europe's greatest need. "Production in Continental Europe will increase in 1946-47", says the OFAR report, "if weather conditions are reasonably favorable."

Many of the foods most critically needed in Europe this winter, are, unfortunately, the very kinds in short supply throughout the world. These include meat, dairy products, fats and oils, and sugar. Wheat, of course, is needed in great quantities, but people must be furnished large amounts of the foods rich in protein, vitamins, and minerals, for lack of which during the war years they have become debilitated, and unable to work effectively and have fallen prey to disease.

There is, of course, extreme variation in the food situation among the different countries of Europe, as well as within them. Generally speaking, the most severely afflicted group of countries comprises Poland, Yugoslavia, Austria, Germany and Finland. Austria is probably at the very bottom of the scale. Greece, Albania, and Italy may be somewhat better off. The situation in France and Czechoslovakia is less critical. In the Low Countries, the situation, although unfavorable, is still less crucial; in Norway it is not particularly critical; and Denmark is actually able to export food. Little is known about food in the USSR, Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria, except that it is far from adequate. The three latter countries no longer have their customary surplus of grain for export, and may not have even enough for themselves. In the USSR, food is still terribly scarce, but not quite so much so as during the war years.

Food For Freedom, Inc.
1002 11th Street, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

5-DEC

For Release at Will

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MEMORANDUM CONCERNING CONTROL OF PRICES OF
FATS AND OILS, FATBACKS AND BACON IN THE UNITED STATES

Filed With the U. S. Price Decontrol Board, Aug. 7, 1946,
By Harold Weston, Executive Director, Food For Freedom, Inc., Washington, D. C.

The estimated world supply of fats and oils during the next twelve months to meet the needs for both human consumption and industrial purposes is comparatively shorter than any other basic food. Production in the United States and Europe and exportable supplies from other parts of the world in 1946 are about 6 billion pounds short of the pre-war average.

It is estimated that production of these commodities during 1947 in the United States is likely to be 10 to 15 percent lower than in 1946 (for example, possibly 310 million pounds less lard and 300 million pounds less vegetable oils). Although the import of fats and oils (particularly in the second half of 1947 from the Far East) may increase substantially, it is understood that the policy of the Department of Agriculture is to export after January 1, 1947 the equivalent of such imports.

The Food and Agriculture Organization predicts "that supplies of fats and oils available for export will be no greater in 1946-47 than in 1945-46. Some small increases in production of supplies for shipment are in prospect for some areas, and demobilization is continuing to result in some savings, but these are about offset by decreases in other areas and by the fact that 550 thousand metric tons of the fats and oils consumed in 1945 were drawn from stocks in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A."

The supply in the United States will be much below demand. To a greater degree the exportable supply from world sources will be far below requirements, especially if the United States is unwilling to adjust upward the above-mentioned policy concerning the balance of its exports and imports of these commodities.

The price of fatbacks (85 percent lard) and bacon (80 percent lard) should also be controlled. From June 29 to July 29, 1946, the price of lard rose 107 percent. There is no indication that this increase has reached a limit. Without price and some effective distribution controls, those persons in the United States who are less fortunately situated will not be able to obtain their minimum requirements for health. Fats and oils will generally go to the areas in the country where the highest prices will be paid at lowest distribution cost. The lower income groups, the sections of our country not near the sources of supply and those areas where fatbacks are a basic part of the people's diet will be most seriously affected unless their need for a fair share of this basic food is protected by government controls. At present there is a kind of rationing through set-aside orders on lard and quota restrictions on all commercial uses of fats and oils. These quotas are now under intense pressures from industries trying to obtain larger supplies. With higher and higher profits in sight as prices move up, it will be vastly more difficult to maintain these restrictions.

The present high prices of fats and oils, fatbacks and bacon should be reduced as soon as possible and further price increases prevented. This would protect the present distribution controls and the health of millions of Americans.

The present consumption of visible fats and oils in the United States is about 84 percent of pre-war. In several of the liberated European countries it is not more than 50 percent of pre-war and considerably less for segments of their population. Their intake of invisible fats and oils has been similarly restricted. The

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FOOD FIRST

"We can win a military trimph and
at the same time lose the peace."
Marquis W. Childs
(Food For Freedom Broadcast)

Food is first in the minds of millions of liberated people who have suffered or are still suffering from hunger. Food is also now predominant in the thoughts of millions of Americans due to certain shortages, unequal distribution, black markets, and difficulties inherent in price control. U. S. authorities admitted that we cannot provide our expected share of essential foods for relief abroad. Sufficient emphasis has not been given to the direct connection between effective price control, continuation of rationing, elimination of black markets, the prevention of inflation here in the United States and the building of a lasting peace so that our sacrifices and those of our allies in the war shall not have been in vain. Famine, disasterous to the peace, will inevitably result in the countries we have helped to liberate if inflation occurs in the U. S. during the critical period 1945-46. Inflation would fabulously increase the cost of the war with Japan and also drastically curtail the provision of a minimum share of our food required by those we have helped to liberate.

The following brief summary of the highlights of the food situation has been prepared for use by speakers, writers or others. Quotations may be used without stating source. Limited number of free copies may be obtained from Food For Freedom, 1707 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1. Where has our national food policy failed in preparing us to meet present food needs?

   a. Food has not been treated as a munition of war.

   In no other branch of war production has the old fashioned scarcity philosophy been permitted to hamper production or the accumulation of proper reserves. The sudden revelation that we are "scraping the bottom of the barrel" of food coming so soon after official predictions of "the greatest surplus in human history" shows up the false premises upon which our food policy has been based. Our policy makers have listened to the loud fears of commercial groups that we might have too much food and paid no attention to the judgment of qualified government agricultural economists whose warning about the food situation is now proved correct.

   Food Production is still on a business as usual basis. The same assistance has not been given to producers to assure high production in agriculture as has been given to industry engaged in war production. Little real effort has been made to raise agricultural efficiency by making maximum use of its manpower and skills. Not enough assistance, through credits, equipment or advice, has been given to the small and medium sized farmer to enable him to expand production. A remarkable job has nevertheless been done by the farmers in the face of these handicaps.

   Farm labor has not been properly utilized or distributed. The freezing of such labor within the counties has caused surpluses in one area and great shortages in others.

   b. Policy against stockpiling.

   In the face of plain evidence of growing starvation abroad no supply agencies were permitted to stockpile food to prepare for the present crisis. The WFA as a matter of policy cut the general commodity inventory in half. Neither UNRRA nor FEA could build reserves. War Food Administration assumed that the U. S. share of foreign relief feeding would be taken care of after the war by what was left of military "stockpiles". It was subsequently revealed that the military held no large stockpiles at any time. We are therefore able to fill only a fraction of the relief requirements of UNRRA and the foreign nations

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FOOD FIRST

Revised Edition - October 1945

"Without food, there will be no peace."
General Eisenhower

"We must help to the limits of our strength. And we will."
President Truman

Food is first in the minds of millions of liberated peoples who have suffered during these past long years of war and who may suffer more hunger this winter than under enemy domination. This tragedy will take place both in Europe and in Asia if the United States fails to provide its share of food as pledged by the President. Congress will soon have to face that decision. Delay in financial arrangements will mean death to thousands of undernourished men, women and children who fought our enemies when we were unprepared.

America is still food-conscious although rationing has been relaxed and food is increasingly plentiful, except for sugar. Our farmers, remembering the sudden end of relief shipments after the first World War and consequent market glut and bankruptcy, already fear surpluses. Forty-eight national organizations with a combined membership of over 50,000,000 Americans in an appeal submitted to President Truman by a delegation led by Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, President of Food For Freedom, on September 17, 1945 asked him to speed aid to the liberated and expressed a willingness to continue rationing as long as necessary for this purpose. They realize, as Marquis Childs has said, "We can win a military triumph and at the same time lose the peace."

1. How hungry is Europe?

Eyewitnesses report that hunger exists in many parts of Europe. More food is naturally available during the summer, but the winter will bring starvation in certain areas unless food is sent in time. This year's crops in Europe are much lower than they were during the war, due to the drought in Southern Europe, the cumulative destruction and dislocation of war, shortage of farm equipment and fertilizers, and debility caused by long malnutrition. Food is plentiful only in rural areas. Although transportation in Western Europe has greatly improved, it is still pathetically inadequate in the nations the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) is assisting in Eastern Europe. In the cities and in some rural areas acute hunger is the lot of the multitudes who cannot buy on the black market. Millions of Europeans are today trying to live on about half the calories which the average American gets. Tubercular and infant mortality rates continue to rise critically. Infant mortality in France has reached the heart-rending rate of 75%. A recent UNRRA report from Jugoslavia says, "The people know many will die this winter.... They know it's too late to save all. Their concern is to make the death roll as short as possible."

Due to years of malnutrition and lack of fuel to heat their homes, Europeans desperately need those protective foods of which there is a world wide shortage - fats, oils, meat and sugar. For example, the minimum health requirement for fats and oils is about 20 lbs. per person per year. The estimated fat consumption levels in 1944-45 were:

	Pounds per person per year	
	1944-45	Present Level
U.S.	44.7	40.5 *
Albania	8.4	-
Belgium	14.6	-
Czechoslovakia	23.4	16.5 **

Last Copy. Hoover

Prepared for Conference for Action to Stop the March of Famine
Sponsored by Food For Freedom, May 22, 1946

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RATIONING

Although rationing will not create food, it is essential to the relief program. If people feel that they are not getting their fair share of the food available for domestic consumption they will hold the government responsible. Relief itself, without rationing, would become unpopular. The danger to our foreign relations in such an attitude is too great to risk. Our international relations are already imperilled. As famine grows the other peoples look bitterly at our country with its unrationed abundance. Rationing is the symbol of our willingness to share both abroad and at home. Symbols are important.

But, rationing must also provide the mechanism for controlling demand at the consumer level in order to make possible the necessary governmental controls and planning at the production and distribution levels. Rationing alone can assure fair distribution; without it any domestic allocation of scarce foods will go to those who have either more money or more time than the mass of our population.

The difficulties of setting up again a system which was abandoned are obviously very great. We realize that these difficulties would involve recruiting personnel which has been dispersed, issuing of new ration books which requires the securing of special paper needed to protect the system from counterfeiting, new tokens, etc. with corresponding heavy governmental expenditures in organization and material. However, we understand that the system could be in operation within a period of weeks provided the responsible officials were willing to make the decision.

Political factors must of course be weighed, but the action of the organizations represented in the Food For Freedom conference should be a demonstration of the desire of millions of American citizens to lift famine relief above politics and to support courageous action in favor of rationing. Again, we would repeat that rationing is a symbol that we are doing our share and that the government is taking responsibility for fair distribution. To the individual it means that their sacrifices will count in making food actually available for relief. Without it there is no guarantee that the food saved by some will not be eaten by someone in this country whose conscience is less tender or who fails to understand the significance of the world food situation.

We are convinced that the rationing of meat is the practical way to make large quantities of wheat from the coming crop available for government purchase. Rationing of wheat products, we understand, would be extremely difficult and probably could not get under way in time to secure any appreciable quantity of the present crop. We are prepared to support a well planned government program for the purchase, slaughtering, storing and canning of meat with definite quantities allocated for export and a specified amount for domestic consumption at the rate of 135 pounds per year per person. This would still be about 10 pounds higher than prewar consumption in this country but would require rationing to insure equitable distribution.

Such a program would demand considerable education of the public in order to have a general understanding of why rationing is essential when it is known that there will be abundant supplies of meat in this country. The organizations represented at our conference would take responsibility for this kind of education. The government would have to make immediate decisions on methods of purchase and prices to be offered for animals which would be normally fattened in feed lots or sold as grass-fed. In addition, slaughtering and storage facilities would have to be related to the plan for progressive purchase of large quantities of livestock. It must be made clear to the public that only in this

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Sponsored by Food For Freedom, May 22, 1946

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FOOD FACTS

You in this audience are here today because you, and the millions of American citizens whom you represent, are not convinced that the United States is doing all that should be done in dealing with the world's postwar food emergency.

At the present time attention is focussed on the current crisis period of 120 days, but you are also concerned with the continuing emergency which will certainly remain acute through 1947 and will not even then be over.

As a basis for your judgments, you want factual information; and you want this information presented in a way that will enable you to draw your own conclusions. What follows is an attempt to do this in the abbreviated form that time limitations make necessary.

1. In the seven month period from September 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946, the United States has exported between 8 and 9 million tons of food. Of this about 80% was cereals and 20% other products. We are exporting more wheat than any country ever exported before.

2. Our consumption level this year, (1946), after full account is taken of all exports, will be 3,300 calories. On the average we are consuming 14% more food per person than we did in prewar years.

3. Our total food exports this year (September 1, 1945 to August 31, 1946) will amount to approximately 9% of what is consumed in this country. If exports had been at twice as high a rate they would still have left the U.S. consumption level 5% above what it was before the war.

4. Livestock in the United States will have been fed, by the end of August, more than half as much wheat as we are exporting to all other countries for human food. In the cases of rye, barley and oats, livestock will have eaten from five to one hundred times as much as we are exporting. For corn the ratio is more than 300 to 1.

5. The number of hogs in this country on January 1, 1946 was more than 20% higher than the average for a ten year period from 1932 to 1941. Cattle numbers have increased by nearly 17% and chicken numbers by 25%.

6. Estimates made before harvest time last year showed that, without imports, the non-farm people of Belgium, Netherlands, Norway, Italy, Austria and Greece would have consumption levels of less than 1,000 calories per person per day, while in six other countries the level for this section of the population would be less than 1,700. Estimates for Far Eastern areas, although less definite than those for Europe, indicated the desperate character of the food shortages that were to be expected.

7. Calculations made last year showed that, even if unthinkably low standards were taken as the goals, European food imports in 1945-46 would have to be very substantial. If the Allied countries of continental Europe (west of Russia) were to be no better off than they had been before liberation, and if ex-enemy countries were to be reduced to a caloric level 10% below what nutrition authorities have set as the minimum for bare subsistence during an emergency, food imports equivalent (in calorie terms) to 13 million tons of wheat were known to be needed.

8. It was similarly estimated that if ex-enemy countries were to be provided

Food For Freedom
1707 H Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

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COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT
OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1945 ON RELIEF AND
REHABILITATION IN EUROPE

The President repeated his pledge to "help to the limits of our strength". His statement revealed for the first time what food our government is planning to send to the liberated nations of Europe during the last quarter of 1945. These amounts of food are not promised unless Congress appropriates for UNRRA the $550,000,000 already authorized. Hunger will not wait while Congress debates appropriations. Therefore, while the President's statement is a step in the right direction, it gives no assurance that without speedy Congressional action, starvation will be prevented this winter in the European countries depending upon UNRRA for assistance. Furthermore, the provision of the proposed supplies, if delivered, "does not", the President states, "mean that the civilian populations of Europe will reach even a minimum level of subsistence, and much suffering may be expected during the coming winter in certain areas of the continent."

Scope of Statement

The first sentence of the President's statement does not make clear that "the main requests of Europe" for food from U. S. sources until January 1 were not included. Negotiations concerning financial arrangements with the Britain Government, the largest single purchaser of U. S. food, had not been concluded. Since that date, White Russia and the Ukraine have submitted very substantial requests to UNRRA which greatly increases its needs for this period. The proposed shipments are intended only for nine European countries: France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslovia, Greece and Albania, with a combined population of about 117 million. Italy is not included (dependent on UNRRA for assistance after January 1). UNRRA will operate in Austria only after January 1. Germany remains the responsibility of the military. The scope of the President's statement covers too small a part of the total European food requests to give a full picture.

Comparison with Needs

With the exception of sugar, fats and oils, as stated by the President, the other food allocations meet the needs indicated in the O.W.I. report. Most of the proposed shipments can be met from reduced military purchases and represent no sacrifice whatsoever. About 88% of the total is wheat. This is probably enough wheat to give everyone in the liberated countries enough calories in their daily diet. A larger proportion of food rich in vitamins and proteins would help restore health. Protein food is especially needed for a population debilitated by 5 war years of hunger and misery. The fats and oils (all lard) allocation is only 2/10 of 1% of American production in 1945. As for sugar, the allocation is about 1/4 of the sugar that will be used to make soft-drinks during the last 3 months of the year, and amounts to only 3/10 of 1% of our total supply for 1945, including imports. We Americans could tighten up on our consumption of these scarce commodities - which could certainly be done without detriment to our health or any real sacrifice and send more fats, oils and sugar to Europe.

Rationing

It is difficult for the government to estimate what food will be sent overseas or how long rationing should continue until it is known how great the purchases of the larger nations (including other areas than Europe) will be and the size of whatever appropriations the Congress may grant UNRRA. The President during

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Organizations Represented At

CONFERENCE TO STOP THE MARCH OF FAMINE
Called by Food For Freedom
May 22, 1946

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American Lutheran Church
535 Kentucky Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C.

American Library Association
International Relations Board
1709 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

American Association for the United Nations
45 East 64th Street
New York 21, New York

American Slav Congress
205 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

American Home Economics Association
620 Mills Building
Washington, D.C.

American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

American Jewish Congress
Women's Division
1834 Broadway
New York, New York

American Women's Voluntary Association
345 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

American Women's Congress
163 East 78th Street
New York, New York

American Association of University Women
1634 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

American Federation of Teachers
967 Elbon Road
Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Bretheren Service Committee
22 South State Street
Elgin, Illinois

Consultative Peace Council
1924 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Christian Churches

Congress of Women's Auxilliaries of CIO
310 Public Square Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio

Council for Social Action
Legislative Committee
1751 N Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Consumers Union of the U.S.
17 Union Square
New York, New York

Future Farmers of America
U.S. Office of Education
Washington, D.C.

Federal Union, Inc.
700 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Friends Peace Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Federal Council of Churches
Church World Service
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

First Baptist Church
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Friends Committee on National Legislation
2111 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

General Federation of Women's Clubs
1734 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

International Organization of Lion's Clubs
322 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

India Famine Emergency Committee
40 East 49th Street
New York 17, New York

Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions
1018 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

International Rescue and Relief Committee

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SWING REPORTS

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

ATOMIC BOMB OVER EUROPE

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$550,000,000 to UNRRA a

FOOD FOR FREEDOM
EX 3032; EX 7292

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Wash. D.C., Sept 20: Commenting on President Truman's reply to the appeal made to him by 48 national organizations asking that more food be provided for the liberated countries, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, President of Food For Freedom, said today: "The Congress of the United States now has the decision whether the 'pledge, made not only to our Allies but to the American people', by the President is to be 'kept'. Delay means death for thousands of hunger-stricken people. Our consciences are still troubled."

Mrs. Morrow led a delegation of representatives of 27 religious, labor, farm, veteran and civic organizations which called upon the President Monday, September 17.

Mrs. Morrow said: "The delegates from the 27 national organizations that called upon President Truman are, I am sure, grateful for his deep interest in this question. We are pleased at his recognition of the seriousness of the problem and his announcement of what our government is doing to meet it. His concern is real.

"We feel profound regret that even with the supplies proposed to be sent overseas the diets of the liberated peoples will, as the President admits, 'remain below the minimum level of subsistence'. We must do more than sustain life. We must give them the strength to work. We ought to send enough food rich in essential vitamins and proteins to rebuild the health of those who stood between us and our enemies for four long years.

"While temporary international arrangements have been made to send food to Italy until UNRRA is able to take on this responsibility after the first of the year, UNRRA will only be able to do so if the United States meets UNRRA's request for additional funds (the second installment of 1% of our 1943 national income which the President has called 'fully justified'). The doubt implied in the phrase 'should UNRRA secure the additional resources' is ominous. Delay means death for thousands of hunger-stricken people.

"The Congress of the United States now has the decision whether the 'pledge, made not only to our Allies but to the American people', by the President is to be 'kept'. The Congress must approve the financial arrangements before these essential supplies can be sent. Our consciences are still troubled."

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Y.W.C.A. WAR-TIME FUND

Wireless Appeal broadcast by

MRS. CHURCHILL, C.B.E.

(President of the Y.W.C.A. War-Time Appeal)

on the 2nd March, 1941

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SEP 14 1941
DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

TO understand and sympathise with the Appeal I am making to you to-night, I want to try to make you see three women. One is a member of the Women's Royal Naval Service, working on a lonely part of the coast in order that a sailor who previously did her work may go to sea. She is stationed in a particularly dangerous spot. For her few hours' leave, she has to take a boat across the bay and then a 'bus to a small country town. Very often it isn't worth it, and she stays in her small, often rather cold, sleeping quarters.

The second woman sits at a bench with thousands of others in a big munition factory. Amid the din of machinery and under glaring lights, with head bent, her busy tireless fingers repeat the same action automatically thousands of times. When we read that our guns have shelled an enemy position, we remember that her hands have helped to make this possible.

The third woman is nursing a wounded soldier at one of our Hospitals in the Middle East. Against a desert background, where sandstorms often rage and a fierce sun beats down, our Military Nurses are working with the patient efficiency which is a tradition of their srevice.

These three women and their fellows in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, Women's Auxiliary Air Force and the Land Army—have one idea when they leave their work. They want to escape from being organised, and find an atmosphere where they are no longer part of a unit but can be individuals, with a chance to relax, to read, listen to music, play games, and entertain their men friends in cheerful surroundings. Well spent leisure means a re-created body and mind, which in its turn means better work, and increased output.

The Young Women's Christian Associatian can, with your help, provide through its Huts and Centres the surroundings these women need, as well as opportunities for dancing, concerts, handicrafts, educational interests and religious services ; in fact, all those leisure time occupations from which the normal person makes his or her choice.

One hundred and sixteen Service Centres are now open and five new ones are needed every month. In the Middle East we have opened several hostels and rest centres for Army Nurses.

To-day everyone is in danger, but Service women and munition workers in a special degree. They must remain at their posts in particularly vulnerable areas. As we turn into our homes at night, let us remember these women who are working for us. As we shelter in a raid and hear the comforting noise of the barrage, let us remember the girl who is working to produce the shells which are being fired in our defence.

The first Y.W.C.A. hostel was opened to serve nurses returning from the Crimea with Florence Nightingale. Now as then, the Association, whose sign is the world-famed Blue Triangle, intends that the quality of its work shall be worthy of the Christian purpose expressed in its name.

Will all my listeners who believe in this purpose and in our work, send me the largest donation they can spare ?

The Y.W.C.A. War-Time Fund has raised £100,000. Donations towards the second £100,000, which it is essential for us to raise this year, may be sent to:—

MRS. CHURCHILL, C.B.E., President, Y.W.C.A. War-Time Fund,

Y.W.C.A. Central Building, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1

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Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND

Information Bulletin
Autumn, 1941

National Board, Y.W.C.A. of the United States of America

600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MRS. MAURICE T. MOORE, Chairman

Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Fund

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Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND

Winter, 1941

National Board, Y.W.C.A. of the United States of America
600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MRS. MAURICE T. MOORE, Chairman
Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Fund

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A CHINA SUPPLEMENT WILL BE SENT YOU SOON
TELLING OF SPECIAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS
AND NEEDS OF THE CHINESE Y.W.C.A.

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PAMPHLET COLLECTION

#158

WOMEN AND THE WAR - GREAT BRITAIN

Y.W.C.A. WAR TIME FUND

The Target of the Y.W.C.A. War Time Fund for the year 1941 was £100,000 and thanks to many generous contributions this sum was obtained.

This year a very much larger sum will be required if the Y.W.C.A. is to keep pace with the needs of the ever increasing number of women called up for war service. These girls will depend a great deal upon the Y.W.C.A. as many of them will be leaving their homes and families for the first time while in the early days of the war it was the more adventurous and self-reliant who joined up. The Y.W.C.A. clubs, each with a sympathetic club leader to organise recreation, plan talks and discussions and take a personal interest in every girl, are doing their utmost to provide the 'home from home' which makes all the difference to this vast new regiment of women.

Since the beginning of the war the Y.W.C.A. has opened more than 180 centres of various kinds for women in the Services at home and in the Middle East, 43 Land Army Hostels and a number of hostels for munition workers.

Reports and letters from these centres tell a cheerful story of personal interests and activities maintained in off-duty hours. From the Middle East where a Central Services Club in Cairo is the latest Y.W.C.A. centre to be opened, come accounts of cool drinks and dainty teas in deserted recreation huts for hard working nurses, bathing in the Y.W.C.A. lido on the Canal and 'short leave' spent resting on the Nile houseboat. At home recent reports have described how Christmas was kept in Service centres by girls and their friends staying in camp because of leave restrictions. Even the 'clubs on wheels' were decorated when they visited the lonely Aek-Aek girls with gifts to buy and gifts to make.

In the Industrial Hostels also attractive programmes were carried out, as far as possible on family lines, as this idea appealed to the girls who in many cases were spending their first Christmas away from home.

Gift
Publisher
MAY 29 1942

Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND

Public Relations Office
National Board Y.W.C.A.
(War Emergency Fund)
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

October 1, 1942

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Memorandum to War Chest Publicity Director

From Norah Meade Corcoran

We have been informed that the War Emergency Fund of the Y.W.C.A. is included in your War Chest campaign, and we assume that you will welcome some publicity materials. Enclosed is a kit, including the following:

A brief statement of the war role of the Y.W.C.A. overseas at the present time.
Brief war history of the Y.W.C.A. during 87 years.
Three radio briefs, describing work of Y.W.C.A. in England, China and the Middle East.
Itemized war program of the Y.W.C.A. overseas and for war victims in U.S.A.
Illustrated booklet, "Four Reasons Why You Should Give to the War Emergency Fund of the Y.W.C.A."

We shall be glad to send glossy prints of photographs on request.

Please do not hesitate to call on us for any further assistance that you think we may be able to give.

NMC:m

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#160 X-D 809
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Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUN

FAMILY COLLECTIONS

WORLD EMERGENCY AND WAR VICTIMS FUND

of the

YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL BOARD

1942

War Relief and

Emergency Service Overseas

Service to Other War Victims

National Board of the Young Womens Christian Associations
of the United States of America
600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Y.W.C.A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND
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PAMPHLET COLLECTION #161

I. Y.W.C.A. WAR EMERGENCY SERVICE OVERSEAS

1. In Great Britain (Supplementary Data)

a. Women in Industry - Women In The Land Army

All women in Great Britain between 18 and 40 years of age have registered for national service. Many have been "called up" to work in factories or on farms far from home.

1.) They need Hostels

A friendly and comfortable home helps them to adjust themselves to new surroundings.
Will you help to equip a hostel for 40 girls, total cost $4,000.00

Furniture for the sitting room	$360.00
Bed and bedding for 1 girl	40.00
A writing table	10.00
Curtains for the Lounge	20.00

2.) They need Clubs

Healthy leisure means happier people and better work.

Will you equip a Club for 400 women	$1600.00
or decorate the library	480.00
Provide an easy chair	20.00
Give table-tennis equipment	40.00

b. Women in H.M. Forces

(W.R.N.S. A.T.A. and W.A.A.F. and Military Nurses)

Women of 20 to 30 are "called to the colours." They help to man antiaircraft batteries, they operate searchlights, they mend and tend balloon barrages, they help in ground work on the aerodromes. Clerical work, wireless-operating and cooking all come their way. They work hard - they need rest and recreation.

1.) They need Club-Canteens (cost to build $10,000.00)

Will you

give the Quiet Room furniture	$200.00
decorate the Canteen	360.00
provide a canteen table	6.00 to 8.00
provide radiogram and records	120.00
give a cup and saucer	.15

or
maintain a mobile club for isolated Ack Ack units at $40.00 a month.

2.) They need Leave and Transit Hostels

(cost to equip - for 100 girls $10,000.00; for 40 girls $4,000.00)

3.) They need Huts $3500.00 to $5000.00
Canteen-recreation centers near posts of duty

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Y.W.C.A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND

INFORMATION BULLETIN

AUTUMN - 1942

National Board, Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

National Interpretation and Support Committee
Mrs. Harold A. Hatch, Chairman

Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Fund
Mrs. Hickman Price, Jr., Chairman

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September 1942

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WORLD FELLOWSHIP EMERGENCY FUND

Information Bulletin

Winter - 1942

National Board, Y.W.C.A. of the United States of America

600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MRS. MAURICE T. MOORE
World Emergency Fund

MISS HENRIETTA GIBSON
World Fellowship

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EMERGENCY FUND AND WORLD FELLOWSHIP

JOINT

Information Bulletin

#164

SPRING - 1942

National Interpretation and Support Committee
National Board, Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MISS HENRIETTA GIBSON
World Fellowship

MRS. HICKMAN PRICE, JR.
Emergency Fund

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EMERGENCY FUND AND WORLD FELLOWSHIP
JOINT

Information Bulletin

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SUMMER-1942

National Interpretation and Support Committee
National Board, Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

MISS HENRIETTA GIBSON
World Fellowship

MRS. HICKMAN PRICE, Jr.
Emergency Fund

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May 1942

EFUGEES . . . Millions of
hem — French, Dutch, Belgians,
uxembourgers, Poles, Aus-
ians, Czechs, Germans, Span-
rds have inundated neighbor-
g lands. With each new
ombing, wave upon wave of
ightened refugees have been
iven across frontiers, bringing
r, destitution and despair. The
England, Rumania, Hungary,
eive these hordes of refugees,
the but look again to the
organizations to bring them
, sanity and hope.

▼

mps the Y.W.C.A. organizes
oms for knitting and sewing,
sses, work and play groups.
are called by the Poles in
a lighted room. The word
ymbolic of the long-range
k the Y.W.C.A. is doing to
nteract the powers of dark-
that have been unleashed
the civilized world. In a
hted room" refugees are
busy and safe from the
m of black-outs, the pitch
of despair.

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Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND

Why is the Y.W.C.A. concerned with this Emergency?

Because total war has brought unprecedented disaster to innocent and defenceless women and girls, who are the direct responsibility of the Y.W.C.A.

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Why has the Y.W.C.A. been asked to organize this particular relief and social service?

Because the Y.W.C.A. has a magnificent record of experience, not only in time of peace but in the World War and in China since 1937.

Why is the Y.W.C.A. the logical agent for your most generous gifts?

Because the Y.W.C.A. is a going concern, well established in many countries of Europe with trusted leaders and an organization that can be quickly expanded to meet the need just as soon as funds are available.

How Much does the Y.W.C.A. need at once for emergency work in Europe?

Immediate needs in France, England, Rumania, and Hungary are budgeted at $100,000, but . . . the figure increases daily with each new mass of refugees and evacuees.

How shall checks be made out?

Europe Y. W. C. A. Emergency and mailed to 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., which is headquarters of Y.W.C.A. National Board.

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WOMEN AND WAR

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PAMPHLET COLLECTIONS

Y.W.C.A.

WORLD EMERGENCY AND WAR VICTIMS FUND

1943

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WOMEN IN TODAY'S CONFLICT

Note: This statement has been prepared especially for use in interpreting Y.W.C.A. war emergency work to groups within the Y.W.C.A. and to church women, and to furnish material for speeches and newspaper articles. Additional copies are available on request. Clara S. Roe, secretary, Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Fund, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

"Picture Post" copyright

Women in the War

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(Pictures courtesy of the Y.W. C. A. World Emergency and War Victims Fund)

In England

Midnight at Euston (above). The cloakroom porter tells two service girls of the Y.W.C.A. Rest Room where they can wait between train connections — have a sleep, a hot drink and a welcome. The Rest Room (above right) has comfortable chairs and green-topped tables and offers refreshments.

In the Middle East

A South African W.A.A.F. officer off duty (left) at a Y.W.C.A. Services Club takes a sail on a sandyacht over the desert. Club room for service women and military nurses (lower left). In Jerusalem service girls and nurses are off from the Y.W.C.A. Club (below) for a day's outing.

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Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Illustrates Service for Women in the War

Photo Press Sevatch

THE Y.W.C.A. SERVICES CLUB, ISMAILIA, ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

Photo Press Sevatch

THE Y.W.C.A. WAR SERVICE WORKERS AT THE OPENING OF CENTRAL CAIRO CLUB.

Photo Press Sevatch

(LEFT FRONT) EGYPTIAN MEMBERS VISITING CLUB FOR TEA, (RIGHT FRONT) AMERICAN COMMITTEE WOMEN AND STAFF OF AMERICAN COLLEGE, (RIGHT BACK) GROUP OF SERVICE WOMEN IN UNIFORM.

Y.W.C.A. WAR SERVICE IN KARACHI, INDIA.

IN INDIA THE Y.W.C.A. SERVICES THE WOMEN IN UNIFORM AND MILITARY NURSES OF THE ALLIED NATIONS. AN INDIAN Y.W.C.A. LEADER IN THE Y.W.C.A. ALLIED SERVICE CENTER AT KARACHI AND TWO OF HER GUESTS.

British Combine

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER VISITS THE Y.W.C.A. LONDON LEAVE CLUB FOR SERVICE WOMEN.

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T. L. Fuller, Amesbury

"—And the Women"

By DORIS E. HOPKINS

Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUN

Implementing the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929

By MABEL B. ELLIS of the National Staff

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LAST July at Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa, the Japanese liner *Asama Maru*, bearing American civilians who had been interned in Japan, met the Swedish liner *Gripsholm*, bearing Japanese nationals who had been interned in the United States and an exchange of passengers took place. For a few days, the attention of the American public was focused upon the fact that the nations of the world have devised orderly processes for the exchange of civilians in time of war. These processes are derived from an agreement known as the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929, referred to hereafter as the Geneva Convention.

What is the Geneva Convention and what is the role of such organizations as the International Red Cross and those other world organizations, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, in implementing its terms?

The Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929 is an agreement among the governments signatory to it, providing that specified standards shall be followed in the treatment of prisoners of war. The Convention was signed by the representatives of forty-seven nations at Geneva, Switzerland, on July 27, 1929; on January 7, 1932, ratification was advised by the Senate of the United States; President Hoover ratified the Convention on January 16 and after depositing the ratification with the government of Switzerland on February 4, proclaimed the agreement on August 4, 1932.

Among the parties to the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929 are the United States (see preceding paragraph), Great Britain, Germany and Italy and certain other belligerents. They have agreed to extend such provisions of this Convention as are susceptible of adaptation to civilian internees with the proviso that civilian internees shall not be compelled to work against their will. Although not a party to the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929, the Japanese government has agreed to apply it to prisoners of war and to civilian internees in so far as its provisions are adaptable to civilians, with the same proviso that civilians shall not be compelled to work against their will.

Among the important principles outlined by the Convention are these:

"Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Power, but not of the individuals or corps who have captured them.

"They must at all times be humanely treated and protected particularly against acts of violence, insults and public curiosity.

"Measures of reprisal against them are prohibited.

"Prisoners of war have the right to have their person and their honor respected. Women shall be treated with all the respect due to their sex."

Other provisions of the Convention deal with sanitation, heat, light, floor space, food, water, "clothing, linen and footwear," medical care, religious freedom, "intellectual diversions and sports," labor, wages, handling of correspondence, food parcels, money, books, etc.

The right to complain of conditions under which they are held, either to the military authorities in whose power they are, or to the representatives of the "protecting Powers"—i.e., the neutral nations which have agreed to represent the interests of one of the belligerents in enemy country—without punishment, even if the complaints are recognized to be unfounded, is guaranteed to prisoners of war. They are also authorized to appoint their own representatives to speak for them with the military authorities or the representatives of the protecting Powers.

As soon as possible after the outbreak of hostilities, each of the belligerent Powers, as well as any neutral Power which has received belligerents, is required to set up an official information bureau for all prisoners of war within its territories. In addition, a central information agency must be set up in a neutral country and the International Committee of the Red Cross may propose the organization of such an agency to the interested Powers, if it considers it necessary. Such a bureau is now in operation in Geneva.

The information bureaus set up in each country are responsible for sending identifying information about prisoners of war and the address at which they may be reached, to their own countries through the Protecting Powers or the Central Information Bureau. Information about releases, paroles, repatriations, escapes, stays in hospital or deaths is transmitted in this way and all articles of personal use, valuables, letters, pay-vouchers, etc., which are left behind by prisoners of war who have been released on parole, repatriated, escaped or died, are turned over to the Bureau to be forwarded to the countries interested.

Article 78 of the Convention is of especial interest to the Young Women's Christian Association because it is under this section that we are allowed to function in the centers for interned women. It reads:

"Relief societies for prisoners of war, which are properly constituted in accordance with the laws of their country and with the object of serving as the channel for charitable effort, shall receive from the belligerents, for themselves and their duly accredited agents, every facility for the efficient performance of their humane task within the bounds imposed by military necessities. Agents of these societies may be admitted to the camps for the purpose of distributing relief, as also to the halting places of repatriated prisoners, if furnished with a personal permit by the military authorities, and on giving an undertaking in writing to comply with all meas-

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Christmas Eve in a Refugee Camp

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By A. VALLOTTON, Swiss Member, Toulouse Y.W.C.A. Foyer Staff

THE twenty-fourth of December, 1940 — 5:00 o'clock in the evening.

The door of the Y.W.C.A. Foyer swings back with a bang, torn open by the strong wintry wind. Father Christmas huddles behind his big cotton beard to protect himself from zero temperature. Over his shoulder is a blue bag brimming over with surprises. Behind him, two women wrapped in capes carry a big basket full of fir boughs to decorate each refugee hut. Next comes a droll shape, rucksack protruding in front, with toys for the little ones; and finally a band of singers.

Everybody has been told that Father Christmas is coming; so we see little noses flattened and fingers pointing behind the frost on the windows. One of us runs ahead and calls out, "Merry Christmas! Merry Christmas! Children come here; hurry, hurry, here is Father Christmas!" Immediately there is a wild rush and when the red cap and flowing beard come into view there is a chorus of amazement. Everybody has gathered around the stove; faces fill the room. We sing "My Beautiful Fir Tree" while we give the fir bough to the person in charge of the hut who in turn lights the little candles; we give the gifts to the children and then we go on our way with a "Good night, everybody, goodbye, until next year — at home!"

How happy it makes us just to see these faces. They all looked forward to this day with pain and sorrow, and yet Christmas came for them also — with Father Christmas, gifts, carols, kind words from people who smile and whose only wish is to help them get through the day and to show them affectionate sympathy. But how chokingly difficult to sing when all about one sees such cause for grief! Here is a woman alone with her baby, hugging the stove, a few baby garments hanging about the bare walls, the winter wind whistling outside, night coming on in the loneliness of this big building. They are pitiable — yet we bring Christmas to you also, young mother.

In one hut a group of young Spaniards are idle and apathetic. They are touched that we should come to visit them also and they sing for us from the depths of their hearts one of their homeland songs.

Poor boy! Thinking there was no one there, we were about to leave this wing of the dark hut when we discovered a young man all alone, leaning sadly against a wall, his hands thrust in his pockets. Where are his people? Where was he last Christmas? What will be his sad tomorrow in the midst of strangers, in this bitter cold, still more deeply felt loneliness? "Christmas? yes, we have come to sing for you too, and you are to have your Christmas bough." How our voices soar!

Now it is black night. Our procession stumbles in the holes and over the bumps. Our two lanterns flicker in the wind, are momentarily hidden in the fold of a cape, then reappear in a luminous pattern that steadies our steps, and there are only five or six of us left — our voices hoarse. As we leave each hut, we think we cannot sing another song, but there are eager faces turned to us, waiting with all their souls for whatever we have to give them. We must sing — and sing we do, less perfectly than at the first to be sure, but with more heart. It would be terrible to fail these waiting people.

In a hut alive with children of all ages, a woman comes to take us by the hand, in her eyes a look of infinite distress. She is truly weary unto death. Without a word, she goes to her bed and lifts slowly the light mattress — the springs are all broken. Without covers, ill, she will not endure this life for long. For her especially we sing three verses that we love. She nods her head and presses our hands. Poor woman! "Noel, Sing We Here," "The Holy Child Is Born," "Play the

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The Y.W.C.A. Buys a Farm

By CLARA S. ROE of the National Staff

MME. THIBERT in her article on "Women in the War and Their Problems" (*Womans Press*, February 1942) wrote that "in all the countries of Europe, belligerent, conquered or neutral, there is an economic need which urgently demands the help of women however little they may be prepared to meet it—agriculture. At any price," she said, "agricultural production must be maintained."

Participation in our own war effort makes three major demands on our citizens—demands for military action, for production, for morale. The Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Fund Committee has been increasingly aware of the fact that the war effort of women in all countries has been of enormous extent along all three of these lines; and that military action, the production of munitions and essential articles, the maintenance of means of communication, transportation and government services and of morale—all these, however important, can fail if food fails.

Therefore, the committee has observed with sympathetic interest the development of emergency services of the Y.W.C.A. in this area of constructive effort. Some of its gifts to the British Y.W.C.A. have helped to pay the salaries of the Y.W.C.A. trained leaders who direct the many Land Army hostels and the Y.W.C.A. clubs frequented by Land Army girls when off duty. This work is all the more necessary because the friendly service of the Y.W.C.A. is given to girls conscripted for hard, unromantic work on Britain's farms, city girls who work at wearying, unaccustomed tasks under farmer employers who all too frequently experience considerable difficulty in understanding their employees and in being understood by them.

Some of our emergency funds sent to China are used to supply Y.W.C.A. trained experts who supervise the organization and operation of agricultural cooperatives, sometimes furnishing the initial capital needed to start the cooperatives. This represents a war emergency service of vital importance to the United Nations and one which helps to build sound economic foundations for the New China.

In Axis occupied and dominated areas, women and children as well as men struggle for survival and to keep faith and hope alive in a pitiless fight against famine, malnutrition and disease. Those who work on the land have the best chance for survival in the face of mounting hunger—and they can help others to survive. In these areas are countless women and girls uprooted from cities and forced by their new taskmasters or by circumstances to the unaccustomed work of tilling the soil.

The admiration of those who have read this magazine during the past two years must have been won by the gallant emergency service of the Y.W.C.A. in Unoccupied France. This section of France contains few cities but many towns and villages. It is largely a rural area, but for the most part it has not been considered the best farming region of France. Packed into this sunny but not too fertile area are not only refugees but evacuees from the big cities of Occupied France and *expulsées* from its eastern provinces.

It is an area which suffers from overpopulation and underproduction, and a growing, desperate hunger. If this stubborn soil is to produce the food necessary to keep the population alive, newcomers must be taught the business of farming.

The Y.W.C.A. understands this. It recognizes the vital importance of nutrition—especially in the case of the young and at a time of prolonged strain and deep sorrow, when the temptation to lose hope and faith is all but irresistible. At such a time girls and women turn to the Y.W.C.A. for guidance in the solving of this, their most urgent problem.

It was natural, then, that early in 1941 the Y.W.C.A. should organize a Rural Commission in Unoccupied France. The chairman and secretary chosen for this work were brilliant and devoted women; their studies of the problems of young women in this region led quickly to the decision that a Y.W.C.A. project to train women to work on farms was both necessary and possible.

They appealed to the Emergency Fund for financial aid to start this project and received a grant of $1,000. Soon they came to the conclusion that a farm, which they could use as training and demonstration center, was needed and a long search for such a place was begun. From then on, a fascinating stream of reports, letters and cables trickled in to the Emergency Fund office, culminating in the announcement that a farm had been found at Loriol, Drôme, France.

Georgette Siegrist, the new rural national secretary, writes: "We are happy to inform you that we have succeeded at last. The first Farm Home of the Y.W.C.A. is situated in a perfect region for our future work—geographically very central— to become the mother-home of our enterprise. It has a nice, big farmhouse and several farm buildings, nine acres for vegetables, plantations of fruit trees and a 2½-acre field.

"We will have a Farm School and a Household School. The Household School will occupy the whole ground floor and the girls will live on the second floor. The first floor will be for the teachers and our traveling leaders when they come together for contact here with the heart of our rural work, and will leave some space for future growth. This work we have begun is formidable and fraught with difficulties on all sides."

These reports indicated that there would be further need for money for remodeling and installations in order to launch this work. Therefore the Emergency Fund Committee was not surprised this year, in early March, to receive a cable from Mrs. Fox, member of the World's Y.W.C.A. staff in Geneva, saying that the

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LISTENING IN

Extracts from talks made at the luncheon given by the Y. W. C. A. World Emergency Fund Committee, in honor of Lady Halifax, former chairman of Wartime Appeal of the British Y. W. C. A., April 2, 1941.

Reprinted from the Womens Press Magazine, May 1941

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NEWS

of the Y.W.C.A. Emergency Service

By CLARA S. ROE
Secretary, Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Committee

Reprinted from the Womans Press Magazine, June 1941
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Our Part in the Epic of China

By CONSTANCE H. WHEELER of the Emergency Fund Committee

"THERE have been, during the last decade, great human spectacles, fit to fire any heart. There was the coming to life of China, a story which may yet prove the greatest national epic of our century." These moving words are quoted from a well-known columnist in one of our leading New York papers. Who has not been humbled and uplifted by watching this great human drama in China, an epic, if you will, the rebirth of a nation? It has been inspiring to us, who have known and loved China for many years, to see this new birth of human courage, endurance, love of freedom, resourceful adaptation to the suffering of the war and the will to be free and to build for the future.

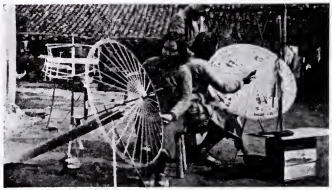
The Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Committee has had its part in helping the women of China to play their role in this most amazing drama. Through years of constructive service in China, the Y.W.C.A. had trained leaders and laid the groundwork upon which the emergency service could be built when China found itself at war in 1937.

In three ways the Y.W.C.A. has been able to carry on special war-time service. The first way has been through industrial and agricultural cooperatives. To Americans, China's cooperatives have an intriguing sound. Because we women of the West are earth-bound children of the machine age, we think with a kind of longing of the revival of handcrafts in the homes and in the villages of Free China.

Kweiyang, which means Honorable Sun, is the capital of Kweichow Province where the sun almost never shines. In this rainy province umbrellas are a daily necessity, yet they had always been brought in from Hunan Province although abundant supplies to make them were at hand. If you have never owned one of the fascinating paper and bamboo umbrellas,

"New York Times" Photo

NOTE THE JOY WITH WHICH STUDENTS IN FREE CHINA GO OUT TO WORK IN THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES.



Y.W.C.A. UMBRELLA COOPERATIVE, CHINA, 1942.

oiled or shellacked after an attractive design is added, you have missed something.

It was Julia Chen, general secretary, who started an umbrella cooperative in the Y.W.C.A. of Kweiyang because people needed umbrellas and girls and women needed work. Some of them were refugees from regions devastated by the war, some were widows of soldiers killed at the front, and all of them were in great need of earning a living by developing a "skill." Can't you imagine, for all women love to create something, the joy and satisfaction of these women and girls after they had learned a new trade and found that they could support themselves for the future? This is only one kind of cooperative, which the Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Fund is able to foster by its gifts.

One of the most vital contributions to China's war effort and to building morale for the future is through the health of the people. Always China has needed more public health service in conquering disease and the conditions that produce it. The youth of a nation are its hope for the future. Children and youth suffer in time of war psychologically and physically. The rise in the cost of living and the destruction of the means of transportation of food supplies play their part in the lowering of health standards. The Y.W.C.A. is teaching new ways of nutrition and is aiding in the public health program. To quote from a recent Y.W.C.A. report from Changsha:

"A special effort was made to promote the use of soy bean milk powder for undernourished children. The formula used was supplied by the National Nutritional Council of China. Pupils of the training class for leaders of cooperatives were taught to make the powder and to modify it with flour, sugar, salt and bone meal. Visits were made to homes, and children were registered to come daily for a bowl of hot milk made from the powder. Those who could pay the full cost were asked to do so; others paid what they could or nothing at all if their need was known."

Could any service be more beautifully practical?

(Continued on back page)

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International Work in War Time

By MARGARET GLEDSTONE of the Y.W.C.A. of Great Britain

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ALTHOUGH the international work of the Y.W.C.A. in Great Britain is inevitably curtailed by the war, the spirit of international friendship is very much alive, and wherever opportunity offers, foreigners and refugees are sought out and looked after.

In many towns the Y.W.C.A., upholding its tradition for hospitality and cooperation, is represented on the local Refugee Committees, and from Centers everywhere come records of different practical ways in which friendship is being shown to the many strangers forced by circumstances to make their home in this country. Typical examples taken at random are these: introducing foreigners to International Fellowship Clubs; lending a Y.W.C.A. hall to the local Free French Society; having refugees as guests at Y.W.C.A. summer camps; arranging for hospitality in private houses; assisting with personal problems; letting refugees in stricken circumstances stay in a hostel rent free in exchange for help with domestic or other work; allowing those just released from internment to stay while waiting for jobs or finding them temporary work to help earn a little money to tide them over. The Overseas Department has added to its many functions that of getting news of the families of internees in Germany and conveying this news to the internees via the World's Y.W.C.A. These various activities are not spectacular in themselves, but added together they constitute a solid contribution toward present and future international understanding.

Since the beginning of the war a great many Y.W.C.A. Centers have run International Groups or Circles on one or two afternoons a week; Leicester, Manchester, Wolverhampton, Taunton, Worcester, Northampton, Nottingham and some of the Scottish Centers are examples. Often whole families come on these occasions, and their enjoyment and appreciation are obvious. In Reading, refugees join the Y.W.C.A. members in a weekly "Service for Others" Group, and in the same town over sixty refugees were invited to a Y.W.C.A. party and, later, members accepted a return invitation given by the Refugees' Club.

Some of the Centers arrange for the young people from other countries to give special talks on their country and its customs and ideas, which the British members find most interesting. For instance, a Czech woman doctor has done this in several North Western Centers. Many of the foreign visitors are very musical and have helped to organize concerts. Again, English and foreign language lessons have often been mutually arranged, while the younger visitors often join the various classes held at the local clubs. The result of all this, of course, is a wonderful interchange of views and a great growth of understanding.

FREE FRENCH A.T.S. GIRLS AT THE INDIAN STALL, WORLD FELLOWSHIP WEEK, CENTRAL CLUB, LONDON.

Since the shadow of war has darkened the horizon, the Central Club has taken its share of the task of providing for the needs of non-British women and girls who have had to find shelter in London. At first, there were several parties of Czech women with their children, boys and girls who made the long journey from Prague through Poland by Gdynia and who got their first impression of England from a club; then when tragedy descended on Poland a number of French women who had been repatriated from Poland were taken in — a group of puzzled, frightened people, some of them without families to return to. Later came numerous individuals, in some cases members of the Y.W.C.A. of other countries, who had their membership cards with them to prove their identity. A warm welcome was given to two such girls from Brussels in addition to a party of twenty-six girls who escaped from Paris with just what they stood up in. They were fitted out with clothes and looked after, until proper provision could be made for them.

Until stopped by the Blitz, a special afternoon was

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News Bulletins from
Europe and America

Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND

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Europe Has a Question

Compiled by ELISABETH LUCE MOORE

BELGIUM and Holland were invaded May 10, Paris surrendered June 14, France capitulated June 17. With these dates in mind the following quotations from cables and letters from Y.W.C.A. officials in Europe assume historic significance.

May 22, Dinard, France—You wonder what happened to the Y.W.C.A. family in Belgium. I wish I knew. As yet impossible to find people. We came with millions of cars, or so it seemed. It took five days and was like a flight from Egypt. We gave all secretaries three months' salary and instructed them act as each thought best. Is there anything I can do here? I dream of collecting the Belgian secretaries in France and starting a center if we could get the money.—*Letter from Countess Hélène Goblet d'Alviella, President of Belgian Y.W.C.A. Foyers*

MAY 25, GENEVA—FRANCE FLOODED NEW TIDE EVACUEES AND REFUGEES NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES—WOMEN CHILDREN THOUSANDS ADOLESCENTS—FRENCH ASSOCIATION VALIANTLY ATTEMPTING MEET OVERWHELMING DEMANDS—HOPE INCREASED EMERGENCY FUND POSSIBLE. WOODSMALL

May 29, London—Hélène Goblet d'Alviella escaped with her mother. Arrived Blue Triangle hut British Y.W.C.A. Boulogne. Thankful for rest, refreshment. Hut was evacuated except for two British secretaries.

JUNE 7, GENEVA—APPRECIATE AMOUNT FORWARDED AND ADVANCED. DEFINITE PLANS DEVELOPING AS CONFUSED SITUATION ALLOWS. PRESENCE BELGIAN SECRETARIES GIVES OPPORTUNITY SPECIAL BELGIAN WORK. ADVISE APPOINTING TWO YOUNGER AMERICAN WORKERS FRANCE. WOODSMALL

June 7, Paris—In these terribly grave times we ask the Associations to hold themselves ready in cooperation with Red Cross and Relief Committees in each locality to come to aid of innumerable refugees from Belgium, the Argonne and newly evacuated regions of France. Please send to National Headquarters names and addresses of any Belgian members among refugees. Let us be of good courage looking to Him who will give us each day strength and faithfulness.—*Message from Mme Pannier, President, to Y.W.C.A. members in France*

June 11, Paris—Ruth F. Woodsmall, executive secretary of the World's Y.W.C.A., joined the throng of refugees out of Paris. Her first-hand account is an important document for Y.W.C.A. annals and so we include part of it here:

Monday, June 10 will long be remembered as the day when the exodus from Paris began. When I arrived at noon on Sunday, seven hours late because of bombardment on the main line which had necessitated a long detour, there seemed nothing unusual in the scene at the Gare de Lyon except the dearth of porters. The station was crowded, but with an incoming as well as outgoing throng. . . . The sidewalks were fairly full, but the atmosphere seemed more serious and subdued than is usually characteristic of Paris on a beautiful Sunday afternoon in June.

At four o'clock we had great difficulty in securing a taxi for the Quai d'Orsay where we had an interview with a government official on a question relating to work with refugees. The moment that we entered the building we knew that something most unusual was taking place. In the corridors were piles of boxes and papers; through open doors we caught glimpses of offices where desks and files were being cleared and suitcases rapidly packed. Some of the chief assistants of the ministers were working in their shirt sleeves. . . . In spite of all the obvious rush of packing everywhere, our official interview was unhurried and satisfactory.

A call Monday morning at the office of the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation revealed the fact that the office was closing at noon. The director asked if we had a private car. From this question I realized that we must leave as soon as possible and that we must change our plans for a stop en route and go directly to Bordeaux. On the way back to the hotel for the luggage we passed the Austerlitz station to secure some information and then for the first time realized that the exodus from Paris had begun. Hundreds of people were struggling through the outer gates of the large station grounds. The sidewalk outside the enclosure was jammed with people. Family groups huddled together guarded their belongings, waiting their time to make a rush for the gates. Crowds of people were frantically trying to secure transport.

Sobered by the gravity of the situation we drove away. To leave by car would be our only chance. Suddenly our very second-rate taxi became our great hope. To make a bargain was not difficult. While the chauffeur had his lunch, the luggage was loaded. Our own lunch was entirely forgotten in the rush of leaving. The chauffeur had to get a new tire and return to the garage to give his partner the news of his sudden departure. . . . Finally with the mended tire and a full tank we started for the Porte de Versailles. A policeman stopped us and told us we would be turned back as taxis were not allowed to leave the city. Our chauffeur, a timid soul, unlike the typical Paris taxi drivers, was fearful of the police and began to hesitate. We insisted that American passports would carry us through.

But it was not until we were well out of the environs of Paris that we relaxed and breathed more freely. Our sense of relief from danger of being turned back was somewhat tempered by the shrill sounds of the siren in the distance and suddenly the whirring of a plane just overhead. A German attack plane! The open road and fields offered no *abri*. There was nothing to do but drive on. The plane sped toward Paris on its destructive flight. We were stopped twice on the road by military police for an investigation of our passports. One could easily understand how the members of Fifth Column had been able to lose themselves in a stream of refugees from Belgium and Holland. Hence these military precautions were necessary.

Our long procession of cars moved very slowly—sometimes stopping altogether. Occasionally a break in the line made a spurt of speed possible. Sometimes we were forced to make a long detour on small roads to avoid the movement of the military forces. As we passed through the numerous small villages on the way, the narrow streets were clogged with traffic. Several times our procession became involved with a line of *camions* full of soldiers and field equipment, troops on the march. The congestion of civilian and military made vividly clear the tragic situation in Northern France, when the advance of the army was held up by the oncoming tide of French evacuées and Belgian and Dutch refugees.

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One Clear Design

By ELISABETH LUCE MOORE, Chairman, Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Fund

AS THE HEADLINES were shouting out the spectacular feats of British land, sea and air forces at Bardia, the transoceanic cables were also tapping this message to us from Cairo:

SUBMITTING BUDGET 30,000 DOLLARS FIRST YEAR NURSES SERVICE COVERING CLUB AND RESIDENCE ISMAILIA ALSO THREE DESERT HUTS SPLENDID PLANS BUT CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE EXPANDING NEED SUGGEST INCLUSION AMERICAN APPEAL STOP THIS WAR SERVICE WILL GREATLY STRENGTHEN ASSOCIATION HERE — WOODSMALL

Ruth Woodsmall, executive secretary of the World's Y.W.C.A., was in Egypt on a world tour of trouble-spots — Germany, the Balkans, Syria, Dutch East Indies, Malaya and China. And she was sending us yet another piece of evidence that women are inextricably involved in total war — total war which has brought the fighting front into the factories and gardens of Coventry; the crowded streets, the kitchens, the hospital wards of London; the docks of Southampton; the villages of Britanny; the ancient cities of China; and finally the very oases of Africa. Yes — women all over the world have become involved as never before in the history of warfare. Inevitably the Y.W.C.A. has followed the women — into the desert tents, the shattered houses, the airdromes, the crowded air raid shelters, the lonely look-outs — to bring them a little comfort and a deal of courage.

The British Association has been officially appointed by the government to coordinate the work of recreation and morale with thousands of women in uniform. These women include ambulance drivers, air raid wardens, fire-fighters, pilots delivering planes from factories to airdromes, lumber-jills and farm laborers, as well as switchboard operators, stenographers, cooks, cartographers, and other technicians connected with army, navy and air forces. For these women the Y offers a service that ranges from hostels and "huts" (huge club canteens at large army encampments) to clubs-on-wheels that bring books, games, movies, victrola records and the inevitable tea to tiny groups of girls attached to anti-aircraft units in desolate outlying regions. Not in uniform but just as truly in the battle of Britain are the countless housewives feeding their families though the gas-main is blown up; and the factory girls working at top speed under the continual threat from the skies. For these the Y has expanded its work with more hostels, shelters and clubs for recreation and inspiration.

The French and Belgian Associations have in conjunction with the World's Y.W.C.A. organized a fine piece of work in Toulouse where refugees of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Spain and the Low Countries have found comfort and new hope. Among these refugees were our own associates from various European Associations. Some have returned "into the silence"; others remain to carry on the work under the courageous leadership of Evelyn Fox of the World's Y.W.C.A.

The Chinese Association has consistently found new reserves of courage and ingenuity to match each new crisis. When half of the Y headquarters in Chung King was bombed to splinters, work proceeded in the other half. For every center closed down in the wake of enemy occupation, a new center springs up in China's vast West, whither *fifty million* refugees have trekked thousands of miles, mostly on foot. Some centers are for mass education in health, hygiene and the simplest form of literacy so that China's masses can follow their government's brave lead in the fight for freedom. Others are centers of instruction for industrial and agricultural cooperatives. These are tiny economic units which are making villages and refugee camps self-supporting. In mud huts and loess caves, instead of glittering factories which make such good targets for bombing, whole communities are at work. In one cave the yarn is spun, and in the next it is woven into cloth on primitive bamboo looms that have been constructed in yet another cave.

Our own *National Board* belongs in the list of Associations carrying an emergency program because it has decided that it must continue its work for the refugees who almost by a miracle reach this land of opportunity, only to find themselves sorely in need of a guide to the opportunity. This program is the logical conclusion to refugee work that is begun by our fellow Associations in other countries, and brings tangible reality to our world fellowship. But the work can be carried only if Emergency funds are raised to meet it.

In places as diverse as Finland and the Dutch East Indies, Belgium and Syria, Associations are struggling to maintain their work in the face of stupendous difficulties. But the important point is that they *do maintain*. We know enough about them all to be proud that we belong to the same great international organization of women. Just so long as women are meeting catastrophe with the courage and the faith that our fellow Associations are demonstrating through the dark days and the fiery nights, just so long is there hope for civilization. And out of this horror will come the necessity for women to act upon their conviction that *together*, though in many places, we can build the ground structure of the world community in which freedom will flourish. Alone we are helpless. Only if freedom is assured everywhere is it possible anywhere.

These are some of the beliefs that are symbolized by the beautiful new pin pictured in the corner of this page, the pin that is now available in every Y throughout this country. The proceeds of the pin are for war emergency work in Great Britain and China, because those are concepts that can be quickly explained to the general public — masses of whom we hope will buy the pin. We hope its clearly defined triangles, bound firmly together, will mean the strengthening of all those forces within the Young Women's Christian Association that can indeed transform this kaleidoscopic old world into a well-ordered pattern of beautiful design.

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News from Europe

By ELIZABETH LUCE MOORE, Chairman, Europe Y.W.C.A. Emergency Committee

FOR many years one of the great and beloved figures in the Y. W. C. A. world family has been Countess Hélène Goblet d'Alviella. In the early days after the invasion of Belgium she was lost to us in the throngs of refugees. The first news was characteristic of her in that it reported her busy with plans for her unfortunate people. Before she was able to reorganize any Y work as such, she was helping the American Quakers in their relief work, and this is one of her reports:

A hot Provençal sun in a narrow cobbled street at the door of the Bishop's palace. The American Friends are distributing clothing to the refugees. The women and children are sent upstairs. The men have to be "inscribed" out in the street. There is no other place. The clothes are available, piled up behind us in what I suppose used to be a part of the Bishop's stables. But everyone has to have his name and address taken first, and they may ask for what they need most.

The crowd is composed of some elderly men but mostly of boys from 16 to 20, recruits who did not have time to be trained before the Armistice. From cities, towns and villages they left Belgium at the outset of war, traveling chiefly on bicycles, with only the clothes on their backs and a blanket roll behind them. After days on the road, they arrived in Southern France to be put in camps. There they have been eating their hearts out, with nothing to do. They do not know what has happened to their families; they have no money, they are often hungry, their clothes are in rags.

Hundreds of men and boys are standing there in the narrow street. Two young fellows, refugees themselves, are taking the inscriptions. The table is small, the crowd is overwhelming. They certainly need some help. So I offer my services.

I sit at the narrow table and write down what they want. They all need the same things; "a pair of shoes, a shirt, a pair of trousers." Some venture apologetically to ask for such luxuries as "socks" or even a "pull-over."

The sun beats mercilessly down on my back and head. Perspiration trickles down my face. Why did I take off my hat? But to get up to find it is impossible. I cannot move. The crowd presses too strongly around me. I am unable to write. I am literally hemmed in on all sides, almost bent double over the table by the men standing behind me.

Something has to be done. I make an appeal. They finally step back. We turn the table and put the wall of the palace behind us. We breathe again. The mass of men and boys continues to stand in the broiling sun. One by one they give me their names . . . names that sound familiar to me. They come from towns and villages I know. Sometimes I venture a word and they eagerly respond: "So you know my village?" — "I thought you were a Belgian!" — "And you too come from Brussels?" — And we exchange smiles and feel a bond between us.

That night I go to sleep a little light-headed with their litany still ringing in my ears: "a pair of shoes, a shirt, a pair of trousers."

THIS FIVE-YEAR-OLD BELGIAN REFUGEE RECEIVES ONE MEAL A DAY AT A Y.W.C.A. CANTEEN

Soon, with the help of the World's Y.W.C.A., Mlle Goblet was undertaking a real Y project among the Belgian refugees. This is how they succeeded in finding their locale:

For fifteen days we have been searching for premises to establish a center in town. We have gone to the Mayor and to the Prefect and the Chamber of Commerce, the Military Authorities and every agency and organization in Toulouse. "Madame, we would like to help you and your so interesting work but we do not have any rooms to give you. Toulouse is full. There is no place. Before May 10 Toulouse was a town of 200,000 inhabitants. They are now 900,000 people. Every room, cellar and attic is taken by refugees; all public buildings are full. They sleep in the station on the ground, and in front of the station on the sidewalks. It is terrible."

Then we are convened to a committee meeting of the different social agencies working for the refugees; there are delegates from French, Belgian and Swiss organizations, the American Quakers, the American Red Cross. We are asked to say what our plans are. We explain, and end with an appeal to find premises. Everybody is friendly and interested and eager to help. Everybody gives us addresses. We start off with renewed hope.

After five days we meet, discouraged. We have walked our legs off; we have rung doorbells and interviewed hostile *concierges*. We have gone on wild-goose chases after proprietors who live always at the other end of town, whose house numbers are always wrongly given and who never have a telephone. We have gone chiefly on foot, for cars do not run, there is no gasoline and taking a tram means endless waiting at crowded street corners. And we have

More News from Europe

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By CLARA S. ROE

CHARLOTTE NIVEN is our very special representative to the Y.W.C.A.'s of Great Britain, a daily reminder, we feel sure, of the deep affection and concern of the members of the Y.W.C.A.'s of the United States for our fellow members in their hour of suffering and heroic struggle. A cable to her sister bears this message for all of us: "ALL SAFE. UNDISMAYED. INFORM SIMS. LOVE."

Air mail news from London comes to us via the World's Y.W.C.A. temporary office in Washington in a letter dated September 12: "The last few days have been gruelling, but people are standing up to it remarkably well. A joint Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A. in the East End had some bad damage from a bomb that glanced off one end of the building and a good many hostels and clubs have had all their windows broken. . . . I wish you could see our Central Building at night. The gymnasium, a public shelter with people queuing up, mothers and babies in a long queue which has to be police regulated. There is a first-aid room where we get sprained ankles, expectant mothers, hysterical females (and males!). Refugees from bombed houses come in dazed and wanting restoratives of all kinds. Downstairs in the swimming pool, all along the inner wall are sleepers. We manage to get quite a lot of sleep. It is wonderful to have such a safe and well-built building. The staff is splendid, both those of Central Club and the national headquarters. In the daytime we have a watcher on the roof and we don't go down until the imminent danger signal is given. Committees carry on upstairs or in the shelter, and staff members as far as possible go on with their work."

This is London; and far away in Wales from a Y.W.C.A. camp of young women foresters we hear how a high government official has visited the camp to commend the excellent "job of work" being done for the future of the country both in preserving the forests and in the still more important forest nurseries. Hard and monotonous work by day, some fun and recreation in the "Y Hut" in the evening and then to bed — but not always to sleep, for

"Suddenly the stillness is broken by a sharp and insistent cry and beyond we hear the drone of something sinister. The Warden, already dressed for her nightly vigil, wakens up the camp, blowing her whistle with prearranged blasts; immediately girls dead asleep tumble out of beds pulling warm clothes on. Then as danger approaches nearer, another whistle and out of the long dormitories, decently and orderly, come queerly clad forms, armed with warm blankets. They file past one of the staff who provides each girl with a ground sheet and quickly they make their way across the fields, away from the buildings to spend at least part of the night in self-made trenches under the hedges. The Warden and her staff make hourly visits to see if all is well."

Mrs. Evelyn W. Fox, one of the American members of the staff of the World's Y.W.C.A., after her return from France to Geneva in September writes: "I believe you will read between the lines of Hélène Goblet d'Alviella's and my reports and will realize the mental and physical suffering of the French people, particularly the refugees and the urgency of their needs. Up until now, most organizations and people of goodwill have been so completely occupied in trying to meet the most elementary requirements, namely food and clothing, that there has been no time for any one to supply the 'plus of life' now so greatly needed and which the Y.W.C.A. is, of course, especially fitted to contribute. By this I mean time for individuals, practical help and advice and encouragement; the providing of the means of making new clothes or repairing old ones; cultivating in people after enforced idleness the desire and taste for work; helping to change their thoughts through the medium of books, music, instruction, friendly contacts; directed group work and life which enables people to make friends and to help one another and thus indirectly themselves; and above all else, moral support, spiritual help and inspiration and an emphasis on the eternal values of life which alone remain unchanged in the dire uncertainties and insecurities of the moment."

We are glad to report that the two Y.W.C.A. foyers for French, Belgian and other refugees organized by Mlle Goblet d'Alviella and Mrs. Fox in Toulouse and in the camp at Recebedou near Toulouse have had successful openings. Mlle Goblet on September 6 returned to Brussels leaving the foyers in the hands of Mlle Wagner and other Belgian and French secretaries.

The Europe Y.W.C.A. Emergency Committee was glad that it was able to send funds for the maintenance of the work of the foyers and National Committee in Belgium. The committee has also undertaken to supply the funds needed by the Toulouse foyers up to June 1941.

Mlle Goblet in writing of the opening of Camp Recebedou Foyer says: "We had dry biscuits and bottled fizzy water. I feel quite certain that to those present it was the first time since the war that something had been attempted that was not strictly concerned with the material necessities of life. Above the entrance we had a hand-painted triangle above which were the words, 'to understand, to love, to serve.' Among the refugees are Poles, Czechs, Belgians, French, Spanish, Austrians and Germans. The staff is composed of three French and three Belgian workers. They are a splendid unit. They are all refugees themselves and know what it is like. We are deeply grateful to Mrs. Fox who has given herself so untiringly to the work in Toulouse and has borne the brunt of prospecting and pioneering, making contacts and creating understanding and sympathy. Faith creates miracles and certainly her faith has worked

Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND

Implementing the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929

By MABEL B. ELLIS of the National Staff

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LAST July at Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa, the Japanese liner *Asama Maru*, bearing American civilians who had been interned in Japan, met the Swedish liner *Gripsholm*, bearing Japanese nationals who had been interned in the United States and an exchange of passengers took place. For a few days, the attention of the American public was focused upon the fact that the nations of the world have devised orderly processes for the exchange of civilians in time of war. These processes are derived from an agreement known as the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929, referred to hereafter as the Geneva Convention.

What is the Geneva Convention and what is the role of such organizations as the International Red Cross and those other world organizations, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, in implementing its terms?

The Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929 is an agreement among the governments signatory to it, providing that specified standards shall be followed in the treatment of prisoners of war. The Convention was signed by the representatives of forty-seven nations at Geneva, Switzerland, on July 27, 1929; on January 7, 1932, ratification was advised by the Senate of the United States; President Hoover ratified the Convention on January 16 and after depositing the ratification with the government of Switzerland on February 4, proclaimed the agreement on August 4, 1932.

Among the parties to the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929 are the United States (see preceding paragraph), Great Britain, Germany and Italy and certain other belligerents. They have agreed to extend such provisions of this Convention as are susceptible of adaptation to civilian internees with the proviso that civilian internees shall not be compelled to work against their will. Although not a party to the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929, the Japanese government has agreed to apply it to prisoners of war and to civilian internees in so far as its provisions are adaptable to civilians, with the same proviso that civilians shall not be compelled to work against their will.

Among the important principles outlined by the Convention are these:

"Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Power, but not of the individuals or corps who have captured them.

"They must at all times be humanely treated and protected particularly against acts of violence, insults and public curiosity.

"Measures of reprisal against them are prohibited.

"Prisoners of war have the right to have their person and their honor respected. Women shall be treated with all the respect due to their sex."

Other provisions of the Convention deal with sanitation, heat, light, floor space, food, water, "clothing, linen and footwear," medical care, religious freedom, "intellectual diversions and sports," labor, wages, handling of correspondence, food parcels, money, books, etc.

The right to complain of conditions under which they are held, either to the military authorities in whose power they are, or to the representatives of the "protecting Powers"—i.e., the neutral nations which have agreed to represent the interests of one of the belligerents in enemy country—without punishment, even if the complaints are recognized to be unfounded, is guaranteed to prisoners of war. They are also authorized to appoint their own representatives to speak for them with the military authorities or the representatives of the protecting Powers.

As soon as possible after the outbreak of hostilities, each of the belligerent Powers, as well as any neutral Power which has received belligerents, is required to set up an official information bureau for all prisoners of war within its territories. In addition, a central information agency must be set up in a neutral country and the International Committee of the Red Cross may propose the organization of such an agency to the interested Powers, if it considers it necessary. Such a bureau is now in operation in Geneva.

The information bureaus set up in each country are responsible for sending identifying information about prisoners of war and the address at which they may be reached, to their own countries through the Protecting Powers or the Central Information Bureau. Information about releases, paroles, repatriations, escapes, stays in hospital or deaths is transmitted in this way and all articles of personal use, valuables, letters, pay-vouchers, etc., which are left behind by prisoners of war who have been released on parole, repatriated, escaped or died, are turned over to the Bureau to be forwarded to the countries interested.

Article 78 of the Convention is of especial interest to the Young Women's Christian Association because it is under this section that we are allowed to function in the centers for interned women. It reads:

"Relief societies for prisoners of war, which are properly constituted in accordance with the laws of their country and with the object of serving as the channel for charitable effort, shall receive from the belligerents, for themselves and their duly accredited agents, every facility for the efficient performance of their humane task within the bounds imposed by military necessities. Agents of these societies may be admitted to the camps for the purpose of distributing relief, as also to the halting places of repatriated prisoners, if furnished with a personal permit by the military authorities, and on giving an undertaking in writing to comply with all meas-

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By CLARA S. ROE

CHARLOTTE NIVEN is our very special representative to the Y.W.C.A.'s of Great Britain, a daily reminder, we feel sure, of the deep affection and concern of the members of the Y.W.C.A.'s of the United States for our fellow members in their hour of suffering and heroic struggle. A cable to her sister bears this message for all of us: "ALL SAFE. UNDISMAYED. INFORM SIMS. LOVE."

Air mail news from London comes to us via the World's Y.W.C.A. temporary office in Washington in a letter dated September 12: "The last few days have been gruelling, but people are standing up to it remarkably well. A joint Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A. in the East End had some bad damage from a bomb that glanced off one end of the building and a good many hostels and clubs have had all their windows broken. . . . I wish you could see our Central Building at night. The gymnasium, a public shelter with people queuing up, mothers and babies in a long queue which has to be police regulated. There is a first-aid room where we get sprained ankles, expectant mothers, hysterical females (and males!). Refugees from bombed houses come in dazed and wanting restoratives of all kinds. Downstairs in the swimming pool, all along the inner wall are sleepers. We manage to get quite a lot of sleep. It is wonderful to have such a safe and well-built building. The staff is splendid, both those of Central Club and the national headquarters. In the daytime we have a watcher on the roof and we don't go down until the imminent danger signal is given. Committees carry on upstairs or in the shelter, and staff members as far as possible go on with their work."

This is London; and far away in Wales from a Y.W.C.A. camp of young women foresters we hear how a high government official has visited the camp to commend the excellent "job of work" being done for the future of the country both in preserving the forests and in the still more important forest nurseries. Hard and monotonous work by day, some fun and recreation in the "Y Hut" in the evening and then to bed — but not always to sleep, for

"Suddenly the stillness is broken by a sharp and insistent cry and beyond we hear the drone of something sinister. The Warden, already dressed for her nightly vigil, wakens up the camp, blowing her whistle with prearranged blasts; immediately girls dead asleep tumble out of beds pulling warm clothes on. Then as danger approaches nearer, another whistle and out of the long dormitories, decently and orderly, come queerly clad forms, armed with warm blankets. They file past one of the staff who provides each girl with a ground sheet and quickly they make their way across the fields, away from the buildings to spend at least part of the night in self-made trenches under the hedges. The Warden and her staff make hourly visits to see if all is well."

Mrs. Evelyn W. Fox, one of the American members of the staff of the World's Y.W.C.A., after her return from France to Geneva in September writes: "I believe you will read between the lines of Hélène Goblet d'Alviella's and my reports and will realize the mental and physical suffering of the French people, particularly the refugees and the urgency of their needs. Up until now, most organizations and people of goodwill have been so completely occupied in trying to meet the most elementary requirements, namely food and clothing, that there has been no time for any one to supply the 'plus of life' now so greatly needed and which the Y.W.C.A. is, of course, especially fitted to contribute. By this I mean time for individuals, practical help and advice and encouragement; the providing of the means of making new clothes or repairing old ones; cultivating in people after enforced idleness the desire and taste for work; helping to change their thoughts through the medium of books, music, instruction, friendly contacts; directed group work and life which enables people to make friends and to help one another and thus indirectly themselves; and above all else, moral support, spiritual help and inspiration and an emphasis on the eternal values of life which alone remain unchanged in the dire uncertainties and insecurities of the moment."

We are glad to report that the two Y.W.C.A. foyers for French, Belgian and other refugees organized by Mlle Goblet d'Alviella and Mrs. Fox in Toulouse and in the camp at Recebedou near Toulouse have had successful openings. Mlle Goblet on September 6 returned to Brussels leaving the foyers in the hands of Mlle Wagner and other Belgian and French secretaries.

The Europe Y.W.C.A. Emergency Committee was glad that it was able to send funds for the maintenance of the work of the foyers and National Committee in Belgium. The committee has also undertaken to supply the funds needed by the Toulouse foyers up to June 1941.

Mlle Goblet in writing of the opening of Camp Recebedou Foyer says: "We had dry biscuits and bottled fizzy water. I feel quite certain that to those present it was the first time since the war that something had been attempted that was not strictly concerned with the material necessities of life. Above the entrance we had a hand-painted triangle above which were the words, 'to understand, to love, to serve.' Among the refugees are Poles, Czechs, Belgians, French, Spanish, Austrians and Germans. The staff is composed of three French and three Belgian workers. They are a splendid unit. They are all refugees themselves and know what it is like. We are deeply grateful to Mrs. Fox who has given herself so untiringly to the work in Toulouse and has borne the brunt of prospecting and pioneering, making contacts and creating understanding and sympathy. Faith creates miracles and certainly her faith has worked

Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND X-D 809
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Hands

Ancient? Modern? Latin? Saxon?
One discerns in them neither age nor native land.
They are only two human hands,
Two hands that pray for humanity.

They pray. In what temple? Before what holy shrine?
We cannot see the image, nor can we see the altar,
Nor whether they hold Bible or rosary,
Only that they ask because they know how to give.

When the air shakes with the thunder of bombs and cannons,
These hands, between the two, hold the warm silence,
And instead of prayers, for those now fallen
They offer it to God.

While brothers destroy one another
And grief reigns over every heart,
Hold before your eyes these hands
And pray with them for humanity.

JORGE OBLIGADO
Santa Monica, California

From "La Prensa," Buenos Aires
October 27, 1940
Translated by Clara S. Roe

Courtesy, Hale, Cushman and Flint, Inc.
PRAYING HANDS—Albrecht Dürer

Y.W.C.A. Work in an Occupied Country

News Sent by a European Traveler

THE WAR surprised the local centers while they were in full swing and destroyed many of their plans and projects.

The holiday camp at Q——, which should have opened on June first (1940), was occupied by German troops at the outbreak of hostilities and has been in their possession ever since, as has the week-end house at S——. These two houses, especially the camp, have suffered much from the military occupation.

Certain Y.W.C.A. centers have been sorely tried. That at U—— has been destroyed by bombs; at W—— the countryside has been just as badly treated. At D—— the Y.W.C.A. has been closed for the summer and placed at the disposal of the Red Cross. So much for our passive resistance.

But we have also been very active. Six local centers continued to run since the occupation. In an effort to adapt to circumstances, the Y.W.C.A. has been able during this tragic time to accomplish a task of the greatest necessity—the sheltering of refugees.

Classrooms, lecture rooms and sitting-rooms have all been turned into dormitories for refugees. Some only stayed for a night or so, while others settled in for long weeks.

In A——, the hostel and the restaurant on A—— street were in a terrible situation. The usual patrons of this economical restaurant were not there. The girls who lived in the hostel had gone, one after another, to join the stream of refugees in the streets. There remained only a small group, mostly orphans, who turned to the Y.W.C.A. as if it were their family. In this situation they could not pay for their lodging.

Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND

X-D 809
.U5Y61

Why We Help Uruguay

By CLARA S. ROE of the National Staff

Bernice Miller, American secretary to Uruguay 1919-1924, helped found the Y.W.C.A. in Montevideo.

In 1942 the Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Fund financed the return of Bernice Miller to Uruguay.

THERE is no country in all Latin America where women are more free to contribute as citizens to national and community affairs than in Uruguay. There is also no country where the struggle for democracy and freedom has been carried on with more determination than in *la República Oriental del Uruguay*.

Perhaps the facts lying back of these two statements are not unrelated!

However that may be, Uruguay is a country whose people, both the men and the women, are inherently liberty-loving and democratic. It is said that the Indians who occupied the territory which Hudson later called "the Purple Land" were warlike and revolutionary. They were exterminated at the time of the conquest. Some people say that when dying at the hands of the Spaniards, they gave of their spirit to their conquerors and that through their tragic sacrifice of life they made a lasting contribution to the character of the men and women who inherited their land, a people who today think of these same Indians as their spiritual ancestors.

Currents set in motion by the last war led Uruguayan women in 1919 to ask the cooperation of the American Y.W.C.A. in starting Association work in their country. In June 1921, with the help of American staff, the Asociación Christiana Femenina (Y.W.C.A.) of Montevideo was organized. From that time until 1933 the National Board was able to supply experienced secretaries to work with the Uruguayan women in building their new Y.W.C.A.

In 1933, because of budget cuts, it was necessary to withdraw this aid. The decision of the Foreign Division, taken with great reluctance ten years ago, created a difficult crisis for this young and inexperienced Association. Moreover, the depression years were difficult years in Uruguay as well as in the United States!

Nevertheless, the Association did not die as many feared would be the case. It lived—and, if it did not indeed prosper, it certainly continued to make valued contributions to Uruguayan life.

That the Montevideo Association, hard pressed by circumstances, has been able to do this was partly due to the fact that the idea of the Y.W.C.A. fell on fertile soil. A democratic fellowship of Christian girls and women devoted to the service of one another and of their city and country was a congenial idea. Women and girls wanted to be of service. The Y.W.C.A. promised to help them find a way to fulfill this desire.

They wanted the Y.W.C.A. to teach them the art of leadership and of cooperative effort, and to help them develop strong and healthy bodies through recreation and physical education.

They therefore started, early in their Y.W.C.A. history, a system of volunteer leadership training and a program of physical education.

There leadership training began with an introductory orientation course. Young women who completed this course were regarded as candidates for training and were permitted to choose between two general lines of volunteer service: health education and recreation on the one hand, or administration and group work on the other. Having made their choice, candidates embarked on a two-year program of study and practice in the Y.W.C.A.

Most of the young women pursuing this training were girls of leisure who were seeking outlets for their ambition to contribute skilled service in their community. They found in the Y.W.C.A. opportunities both for training and for service. They "learned by doing," entering with eager zest into their assignments, running the Y.W.C.A. office, keeping records, organizing membership campaigns, girls' clubs and courses of lectures, directing games, carrying responsibility at camp, supervising children's playgrounds, making posters, planning publicity, working on committees, soliciting funds. They worked for the Y.W.C.A. with loyalty and devotion and acquired an intimate knowledge of its inner meaning.

When their American advisers were withdrawn, these young leaders did not consider themselves adequately prepared for their responsibilities. Nevertheless, they did not falter in the heavy task laid upon them so unexpectedly. It is very largely because of their efforts that today the Montevideo Y.W.C.A. still carries on a constructive program of leadership training, health education, recreation, social service and girls' work.

Today the Uruguayan nation stands among the free nations of the world, an active unit in the struggle for freedom. Uruguay took positive steps to defend democracy and to demonstrate its faith in a United America through a long list of initiatives which began long before the invasion of Poland. Off its shores the first dramatic naval battle of this war took place. For to the south of us, facing the shores of Africa, controlling the entrance to a mighty system of rivers—this is a strategic country. Dedicated to individual liberty, to free institutions and to social experimentation, Uruguay defends a way of life which embodies the best of the American spirit. In a small country, two and a quarter million people maintain a high standard of

In Africa and the Middle East

X-D 808 8
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By CLARA S. ROE of the National Staff

AMERICAN Y.W.C.A. members follow with anxious and proud hearts the movements of our armies and those of our Allies in this great Mediterranean area. Our history books and the pages of our school geographies come alive; maps take on a new significance; great seas, rivers, deserts, cities, ancient and modern, in countries which have cradled old civilizations and given birth to world religions become astonishingly real to us.

We think with expectation of our fellow members in the Y.W.C.A.'s of those countries, for many of them will come to know our soldier friends, our brave nurses and women-in-uniform. We are certain that the Y.W.C.A. will receive them all with warm friendship and help them when they are in need of help.

We know that war, with the strain and suffering it brings, is a daily reality to these fellow members of ours and that they face new and onerous tasks with gallant courage and fortitude.

What do we know about the war service of the Y.W.C.A. in Africa and the Middle East?

In early 1940 the British Y.W.C.A. entrusted the organization of a special war emergency service in this area to Jean Begg of New Zealand, a graduate of the New York School of Social Work and for many fruitful years general secretary of the Y.W.C.A. of India, Burma and Ceylon. With energy and vigor Miss Begg has developed desert huts, residential clubs and hostels in large towns and holiday guest houses for nurses and other women of the Allied Forces.

As war has spread with battle lines advancing and retreating, the war work of the Y.W.C.A. has taken on an amazing mobility. Today we know that there are thirteen war service centers and several projected centers in the Middle East. There are also thirteen Mobile Units. The service centers extend from Libya through Egypt, Palestine and Syria to faraway Iraq, Iran and Eritrea. They are located on desert sands in both Africa and Asia; on the Suez Canal; in a houseboat on the Nile in Basra, Baghdad, Teheran, Jerusalem, Asmara, Ismailia, Cairo and Alexandria. They are operated by a staff which travels by airplane and their supplies as well as their "clients" often arrive in station wagons whose doors are adorned with the familiar blue triangle of the Y.W.C.A. The Mobile Units range from a three-ton truck converted into a bus to an aged two-seater Ford.

Nursing services from South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, Great Britain and the United States of America "man" the military hospitals – some of them tented hospitals in Libya, Egypt, Eritrea and Iran. Miss Begg's reports refer to American hospitals at Gura in Eritrea, whose nurses visit the Y.W.C.A. residential club at Asmara when on leave. She refers to a request for a second desert hut in Iran. "There is to be an American hospital in that awful desert," Miss Begg continues, "as well as several more British ones."

Photo Press Service

DOCTORS AND NURSES COME TO THIS Y.W.C.A. BENGAL CLUB ON THE SUEZ CANAL. PRINCE OF RAMPUR STANDS IN THE CENTER.

Women-in-uniform of the military forces come from Great Britain, Palestine, India, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Free France. We do not yet know whether they have been joined by our own Waacs and Waves. They belong to the Army, Navy and Air Forces of the United Nations and do a variety of work as clerks, stenographers, typists, storekeepers, ambulance drivers, orderlies, switchboard and teleprinter operators, intelligence officers, workers in cypher, welfare workers in canteens, medical and clerical workers in hospitals, etc. These and their soldier friends enjoy the friendly hospitality of the huts and clubs operated by the Y.W.C.A. These war centers are also open to women civilian workers of other organizations, such as the Red Cross.

Miss Begg's staff of Y.W.C.A. workers have come from Great Britain, India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and two American staff members, whose travel and salaries will be financed by our Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Fund, have been appointed by the National Board.

In both Egypt and Palestine there are Y.W.C.A.'s whose service to the girls and women of the country is now geared to war needs. They, too, offer generous hospitality to guests from the United Nations, and their members visit the war service centers in their respective cities with the same friendly interest with which Y.W.C.A. members in this country visit U.S.O. operations and contribute their services wherever they are needed.

In Libya, Iraq, Iran and Eritrea there are no Y.W.C.A.'s except the war centers organized by Miss Begg, but in Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and French Africa there is an interesting variety of Y.W.C.A. work.

The general secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Syria and Lebanon is an American, Doris Boss, appointed by the National Board and supported by its regular

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Persons—Not Ciphers

Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND

By MRS. HICKMAN PRICE, JR.

AS THE Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Committee enters its third year, it pauses to survey the work of the past and the challenge of the future.

By the very nature of its function it has long been acutely conscious of the gigantic struggle abroad in the world. During the past two years appeals from Y.W.C.A.'s in eleven beleaguered countries have been heard, and help according to our resources has been sent to all of them and also given to the World's Y.W.C.A. and to the Committee on Refugees.

In 1941 contributions from the Emergency Fund were made to the national Y.W.C.A.'s of Unoccupied France, Finland, the Netherlands East Indies, Great Britain, China, and tokens of our continuing fellowship sent to the unoccupied areas. Y.W.C.A. projects of relief and reconstruction include centers, camps and work rooms for refugees and evacuees; housing schemes for homeless families; kitchens, canteens and recreation centers for young workers; the training of the city girls for rural life; land-army (farmerette) hostels, recreation huts on the desert for nurses and other women in uniform; aid to Y.W.C.A. agricultural and industrial cooperatives; huts, hostels and clubs-on-wheels for women in the Army, Navy and Air Force; work for women in internment camps and prisons.

Under the vital leadership of Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, each new problem has been tackled with fresh enthusiasm and vigor. The committee very much regrets that other duties prevent her accepting the chairmanship this year, but is happy that she is to continue her valuable help by serving as vice-chairman.

The entrance of the United States into the war finds the committee prepared with experience, understanding and practical knowledge to face the critical needs of the immediate future. Satisfaction with past work is unthinkable. We are too conscious of the little we were able to do when so much was needed. Urgent calls for assistance continue to come in and, since the swing into accelerated activities at home, the task grows mightier every day. The total war effort of the women of the United Nations is threefold: First, it means production, with women as well as men manning the machines, tilling the soil, organizing cooperatives, industrial and agricultural apprentice schools, farm training centers, working in government offices, in civilian services. It means military action, with women in the uniforms of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the nursing services, working at transport or communication, sometimes at actual combat. Lastly, it means morale, with women in homes, in schools, in offices, factories, workshops, civilian defense activities, manning projects of relief and reconstruction. We must never forget that war also means that a deluge of uprooted, tragic human beings forms the pitiful background of the struggle.

The essence of the democratic way of life is the belief that all these women are not merely ciphers but persons. And as such we have a responsibility toward them to maintain and safeguard the life they fight to preserve.

The Young Women's Christian Association is a social movement with a driving sense of our responsibility toward these people. It asserts a faith in human courage, initiative and character.

To these women engaged in production, military action, morale and relief, the Y.W.C.A.'s of the United Nations offer their dynamic services. At the same time they work ceaselessly to preserve and create a pattern of life worth fighting for, to keep alive the human values within this pattern so that women everywhere may be strong to win the peace.

The Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Fund Committee recognizes the challenge of the future as it assumes for this year the tremendous responsibility of giving practical aid to the Y.W.C.A's of the United Nations that they may continue to be the standard-bearers of truth, freedom and justice in a world at war.

This committee cannot afford to fail to render as much aid as possible whenever it is appealed to. Only if the Y.W.C.A. gives effective service through such crucial times can it hope for the possibility of making a constructive contribution in a post-war period.

Many people believe that now that America is at war they should confine their support to their own people. But surely this is the same as saying that while we as a nation offer the right hand of military cooperation we withdraw the left hand of civilian aid. Our emergency service should have the wholehearted support of every member and friend of the Y.W.C.A. It needs not only our popular approval but our private faith. It is worth our passion; don't let us deluge it with votes of confidence and acts of indifference. Its importance should be preached until we are all aflame with it.

How better can we assert our belief in human beings than by constructively supporting the work of the Y.W.C.A.'s of the United Nations? Such support is not a mere expression of sentiment; it contributes to victory by stimulating civilian morale, strengthening friendship among democratic people and making women forerunners in the race for freedom whose goal is peace.

"Today we ask our girls to live a life not natural to women—a life of camp and barrack-room. You know it is possible to be without something for so long that you cease to want it. We must see to it that the machine does not stifle the human touch nor the salute freeze the friendly smile. We want to give something of the security the home gives." — *Mrs. Churchill broadcasting for the Y.W.C.A. of Great Britain, February* 15.

Reprinted from the "Womans Press" Magazine, April 1942

Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUN

WHEN WAR CAME TO SINGAPORE

X-D 809
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#190

Crowded Hours

CLARA ROE of the National Staff
Reports an Interview with Mrs. C.

"YOU NEVER know how far-reaching is the work done by the Y.W.C.A. in time of peace!"

The intelligent, keen face of the speaker bore marks of tragic suffering. The English wife of an American citizen, she had lived in Singapore for many years. Her son had represented an important American industry — head of its work in Malaya. Other sons and daughters had grown up in Singapore and were leading citizens. Their home was beautiful and gracious. She had been a devoted mother. The time came when the children were busy about their own affairs and to use up some spare time she joined a "know your city" class in the Y.W.C.A.

"That did not seem so very important at the time," she said. "It was interesting, of course. We visited city departments, factories, institutions. But we met people and talked with them — people I had never known existed. I made a great many contacts, the importance of which I was entirely unaware.

"As the war approached Singapore, I was put in charge of some Red Cross work. We worked like mad to relieve the suffering of both soldiers and civilian wounded — men, women and children. I knew where to turn for help. I always got it. I could never have done the job effectively had it not been for the Y.W.C.A. course.

"As for the Y.W.C.A., I was too busy to pay much attention to what it was doing. I do know that it was a beehive of activity. It worked with everyone. When I went there I found Malayans, Indians, Chinese and Europeans all working together. Cooperation was marvelous. They used all their resources. They sent workers to the Red Cross. They helped care for children, supplied clothing, found beds, food, first aid supplies. They were inundated with work.

"The American Consul put me on one of the very last boats. Bombs were falling all about us. Seven people were killed on the deck of the ship before we could leave the harbor. My daughter was manning a radio station. My sons were in the Army. The other daughter was a nurse. They all stayed at their jobs. I wanted to stay with them but my son insisted that they would follow on the next ship.

"When we reached Ceylon the Y.W.C.A. workers met us at the dock. They set up tables, and provided tea, cakes, sandwiches. Three thousand evacuees came into that port on ships the day we were there. It had been going on for many weeks.

"At Bombay I was in port one hour, frantic to find out whether my children had been evacuated. An Indian gentleman who works in a bank took me to the Y.W.C.A. I never in my life saw such a beehive — hundreds of women working at everything under the sun. They were sorting clothing. Everyone in the city, it seemed, gave clothing to the Y.W.C.A. They marked on each garment a tiny price — so that evacuees who had any money could pay something and not feel objects of charity. Of course, those who were without funds were given what they needed.

"I can never do justice to the women of Bombay. We evacuees were shocked, tired out, grief-stricken, and separated from our families. I had absolutely no money because I had worked in the hospital till the last moment and there was no time to get any.

"They found me a room in a clergyman's house so that I could rest and bathe. I could hear the Y.W.C.A. people talking, 'More refugees are coming this afternoon. We must provide for them.' One man rented an empty house. A store was sending cots. One woman said, 'I've got twelve sheets at home. I'll go get them'; another, 'We shall have to buy if these are not enough.' My head got in a whirl listening. All this happened in one hour. The work of the Y.W.C.A. in Bombay was something magnificent.

"I arrived in America two weeks ago. Yesterday I learned one daughter got away on another ship. I don't know whether the others are alive. Everything we had in the world was left in Singapore. Do you think I can find a job in the United States?"

Reprint from the Woman's Press
National Board, Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Avenue, New York

COLEEN BROWNING, ARTIST, EXPLAINS HER WALL FRESCO IN THE PALACE HUT TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND THEIR A.T.S. HOSTESSES.

T. L. Fuller, Amesbury

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY WITH SOME OF THE SERVICE GIRLS AT THE OPENING OF THE PALACE HUT.

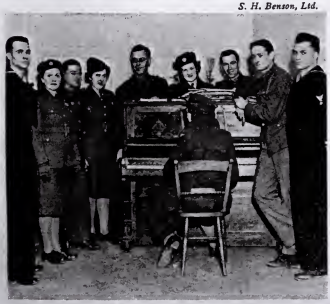
#191 X-D 809 US 5/61

The World Emergency Fund presents new pictures from England

AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND NURSES ARE ENTERTAINED AT THE Y.W.C.A. UNITED SERVICES CLUB — THE PALACE HUT — IN SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH WOMEN'S SERVICES, THE A.T.S. AND THE W.A.A.F. ENTERTAIN A PARTY OF AMERICANS IN A DERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND, CANTEEN.

S. H. Benson, Ltd.



OFF DUTY ON THE VERANDA OF A Y.W.C.A. CENTER FOR W.A.A.F. IN ONE OF THE HOME COUNTIES.

King & Hutchings, Ltd.

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Some Go Abroad

Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND
X-D 809
.U5Y61

By CLARA S. ROE, Secretary, Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Committee

WOMEN WHO direct Association work in countries aided by the Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Fund are devoted and experienced leaders, both volunteers and secretaries, many of whom first knew the Y.W.C.A. during the reconstruction period following the last war. It was their call for help which the World's Y.W.C.A. transmitted to national Associations in countries less sorely tried and which led the National Board to establish its World Emergency Fund.

These women have been the trusted agents through which our war emergency service in other lands has been carried on. Many American members of the Y.W.C.A. have found a way through their gifts to go abroad to help their fellow members in other countries maintain essential programs of relief and reconstruction — programs which enable women to take their place in the battle to preserve our common heritage of Christian faith and conduct.

Y.W.C.A. war emergency work in different countries has included a long list of special services organized partly with the help of contributions from the Emergency Fund: foyers, camps and work rooms for refugees; hostels for girl workers, and housing schemes for homeless families; clubs, canteens and recreation centers for young workers; projects to train city girls for rural work; land-army hostels, and desert huts for women war workers; Y.W.C.A. industrial and agricultural cooperatives; huts, clubs, hostels and mobile units for women-in-uniform; visits to women in internment camps and war prisons; training of special workers to help meet the needs of youth in time of war or under enemy occupation. In such manifold forms of practical and necessary service to others, women find courage, hope and the will to survive, and feel themselves a part of something beyond their own peril, misery and fear.

Not only have Y.W.C.A. members in the United States sent something of themselves with their gifts but three American women have, in person, shared in this tremendous task: Mrs. Evelyn W. Fox, member of the World's Y.W.C.A. staff, has from the Geneva office made numerous visits to France and keeps in close touch with Association work in countries controlled by Germany. Charlotte T. Niven, known and loved throughout the world wherever Association members meet, has been in England since the beginning of the war, aiding the national Y.W.C.A. in the recruiting and training of new workers. And early in 1941 Gertrude Rodgers was our messenger of good will to the Association leaders in Unoccupied France.

It has been true on the whole that heretofore the greater emergency need of the Y.W.C.A.'s abroad has been for money to aid the projects of mercy and constructive effort designed to comfort and sustain the defeated and to uphold the morale of civilians and women war workers. But many months of war, of suffering, danger, privation and malnutrition mean tired bodies and worn nerves. They also mean rapidly multiplying demands for more trained leaders to carry increased programs. It is not surprising, then, that the latest call to reach the office of the Emergency Fund is for American Y.W.C.A. secretaries to help the Association carry its huge and swiftly mounting responsibility in China, in Great Britain, in the Middle East.

Photo by Pach Bros.

MRS. EVELYN W. FOX

The present demand is for a few choice people to work with youth, with women war workers, with refugees. As the war goes on, this need will probably increase and at its end we must expect an almost overwhelming demand for staff as well as for money. As we look toward the future we can already see that, working side by side with their courageous fellow workers in these countries, American women can bring courage and hope; a fresh point of view and new ideas; faith and good will; resourcefulness and high spirits; strong bodies and clear minds; they can bring skill in group work, in reconciling differences, knowledge of nutrition, and special experience and training which may be employed in programs of social reconstruction.

The time to prepare for peace is now, in the midst of war. Part of the preparation for even greater need and for tasks of even greater urgency can be made now through generous offerings of life and money. Few of us can go abroad; the rest, while we unite our efforts to help our country meet the attacks, will continue to help overseas as we give ourselves with our gifts.

Reprinted for the Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Committee, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.,
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Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY

London Keeps Us Informed

Compiled by MARGARET BAYNE, Europe Y.W.C.A. Emergency Committee

SEPTEMBER 9 — London: Excerpts from Charlotte Niven's letter to her sister, Mrs. A. P. Wilder.

Well, my dears, Life as seen from an air raid shelter is different. As you know from the news we have had much cause to "go to ground" these days. The big gym has become a "Public Air Raid Shelter." It has rows of benches and holds hundreds. Also it has the gym piano and the public sings heartily through hours of waiting. As I write, I hear the strains of "Pack up Your Troubles" following "There'll Always Be an England," the very nicest song this war has produced. They will also "Roll out the Barrel" and likewise "Run, Rabbit, Run" and then they'll go back to the ballads of the '90s.

One Saturday afternoon there was an odd mixture. Dr. Darke, the conductor, has been carrying on an open chorus every Saturday since January in one big hall. The same people come pretty regularly and they now sing difficult music. On this particular Saturday there was a warning and down they came, a hundred of them, proposing to continue their practice on Brahms Requiem. The other hundreds got bored and in a pause a high Cockney voice from the other end piped up, "Who killed Cock Robin?" Dr. Darke took the hint, asked if they would like to sing and when I wandered round there was this famous conductor in blue shirt sleeves with perspiration pouring down his face, conducting the whole roomful in "John Peel." They did a Mendelssohn anthem and then they also "packed up their troubles" and smiled, smiled, smiled.

British Combine, Inc.

DURING AIR RAIDS these people sing "Pack up Your Troubles."

Our big shelter has become famous — a small restaurant nearby has a sign "3 minutes from London's nicest air raid shelter." The heavy bombing of these last days has driven people to shelter who had not bothered before. "Jerry" (or Gerry), as they call the German airmen, has become so regular a visitor that tonight a huge queue formed soon after six. I went to see that Mrs. Blake was all fixed up for a bad night and came back soon after eight to find a dense mass out in the street. It was the populace waiting for the expected air raid. One party had come in a car from a suburb, having heard from a relative of the music and good times in the Y.W.C.A. shelter! We are overfull tonight; after a certain point have only accepted mothers and babies.

Sunday, September 15 — Rereading the first pages of this letter I realize how our mood has changed in six days. Tragedy has come very close. Every night we have some pathetic case brought in — to be comforted and fed. The most moving story I've heard is from Violet Tritton. Down at the docks there is a club, started by her and now run by us (Y.W.C.A.). They have been taking in hundreds of people, homeless through the great fires. There was no food and they needed a meal, so the workers went round the neighborhood, and the poor gave of their little stores — a few potatoes, a bit of this and that, and a pork butcher gave 300 sausages, and somehow that great crowd was fed amply, a hot meal — a modern Feeding of the Multitude. I think of you all so often and want to tell you things that would interest and thrill you. Love to you all, *Charlotte Niven.*

P. S. added by Mrs. Blake, September 25 — Charlotte phoned early to say she is quite all right, and no one in the Y.W.C.A. hurt, the building almost intact, a few windows blown in, that is all. Hers is all right. The Y.M. suffered terribly and the Y.W. staff including Charlotte were giving first-aid help to those brought in, most of the night. But she assures me she got 3 hours sleep and quite a good breakfast supplied by the Y.M.C.A. canteen cart, for they have no water, gas, electricity or phone for the present. She went to Leicester Square to phone me and I want to share it at once with you. I was very anxious after the dreadful night. Thank God she is all right and by her voice cheerful. Affectionately, *E.K.B.*

September 24 — *Record of work of the Central Club, Evelyn W. Moore, general director.*

I feel the committees will wish to have an immediate report of the air raid on Tuesday night, the 24th of September, as the Central Club Building was so closely involved in all that took place. The air raid warning sounded about the usual time that evening, so that the public shelter and the swimming pool were both

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Women of America—Women of Poland

By CLARA S. ROE of the National Staff

ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1942, a memorable meeting was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. Present at the meeting were both a seen and unseen audience, for it was the occasion of a radio broadcast. Gathered in the Astor gallery were about one hundred people—representatives of important women's organizations in this country, a few Polish leaders and some friends of Poland.

On this day, through the lips of five distinguished American women, the women of America sent messages of sympathy, admiration and solidarity to the suffering, fighting women of Poland. In the focus of the vast unseen section of this meeting, therefore, were the Polish women—an unnumbered audience of women who, in hiding places in attics, cellars, graveyards and forests throughout that stricken land, risked their lives to listen to the messages. The rest of the unseen audience was all over America and Britain, Europe, the Middle East or wherever eager listeners were able to pick up the broadcast.

The speakers were Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, who presided, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Pearl Buck and Dorothy Thompson. Their messages, given in English, were rebroadcast in Polish.

This program was part of a series of "America Speaks to Poland" broadcasts, inaugurated in July 1941 when Dorothy Thompson spoke for the first time on short wave to the women of Poland from Station WRUL in Boston.

The originators of this broadcast were Poles—refugees in our country—who had decided to create a living link between the United States and Poland by giving prominent American citizens an opportunity to speak directly on the air to the people of Poland.

One of this group of Poles was a woman. Mrs. Moore, before "going on the air," explained how some months previously the Foreign Division of the National Board had held a thrilling all-day meeting to which distinguished foreign guests had been invited. One of the guests was a young Polish woman—"such a lovely, dainty, innocent-looking little blonde," said Mrs. Moore, "that I never dreamed of all the trouble she was going to cause me!" For it was Mrs. Moore who, in collaboration with the "little blonde," arranged the broadcast. The Y.W.C.A. was one of the women's organizations sponsoring the occasion.

Mrs. Moore painted a vivid picture of the women in Poland who, living under conditions of constant threat, famine and horror, nevertheless, in the middle of their night were risking death itself to establish a real and spiritual contact with their friends in America.

All the speakers voiced appreciation for the unceasing struggle of the women of Poland, expressed sympathy for their suffering, and tried to give them some sense of security because the women of America know about them and have a great concern for their present tragic situation, and for their future.

> • "All the ferocity and cruelty of our enemies cannot keep us from talking with each other as free women now . . . we women and our men are determined that you shall not have suffered in vain." Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Pearl Buck and Dorothy Thompson broadcast to the women of Poland.

Said Mrs. Roosevelt: "I hope that the women of Poland know that the women of this country feel deeply their sufferings and all the courage that they have shown in these past years."

Clare Boothe Luce seemed entirely unaware of the presence of her "seen" audience. She seemed to be gazing intently right through the microphone and along the short waves, straight through the eyes and into the hearts of the women, who singly or in little groups were listening to her words—the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Poland. There must have been comfort and hope for them in her message: "All the ferocity and cruelty of our enemies cannot keep us from talking with each other as free women now. All their mechanized might, all the terrible barriers they have erected, all the horrors they have threatened or visited upon you, have not been able to keep the knowledge of your heroism from America . . . we women and our men are determined that you shall not have suffered in vain. We are most utterly pledged to your liberation . . . we can see your faces as though they were the faces of our sisters . . . we beg you to lift your faces toward us for a little moment and look clearly in our direction. . . . Do you see . . . our great American factories . . . the khaki-clad troops . . . the ships . . . the mercy ships that will follow . . . with food and medicines . . . for you and your children?"

Pearl Buck spoke as one who knows the women of America and the women of China, reminding her hearers that "the Chinese, like the Polish people, do not surrender. We know how Poland fought the Germans three years ago; how extraordinary, how heroic was your resistance . . . what you are suffering today adds weapons to our hands, adds strength to our arms. . . . From a peaceful and comfortable life we are turning swiftly to a life ready for any sacrifice. Everything that has been asked of us we have done quickly and gladly . . . we chafe at all delays. You must feel in Poland this immense will of the American people . . . it will be victory for every freedom-loving people. Take heart, brave women of Poland . . . until the day of victory. Keep in touch with us . . . we shall not rest until freedom is yours and ours again. This time we pray it may be a freedom established and eternal."

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Message Broadcast from Chungking, China

Picked up by Listening Post at Ventura, California

The Y.W.C.A. of China sends special greetings to the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States as they start their campaign for funds for the war work conducted by the Associations of the United Nations. We hear with the deepest interest of the service given by the Association in America and Great Britain to the women who are helping to win the war, who are taking part as workers on the land, in offices, in munitions factories or in hospitals. In China too the Y.W.C.A. continues to face the needs of women affected by the war.

With the outbreak of the Pacific War there has been a flood of refugees from Hong Kong, Canton and the Shanghai region. Coming up through the Southeast they have met with warfare, dangers and destitution. Most of them have needed food, lodging and aid on their way. City Associations with established hostels have ministered to their need but at some of the junction cities our hostel resources have not been adequate. In two of these, Kweiyang and Sian, it is planned to establish a larger hostel. Again at other stations where no city Association exists in places like Kweilin, Hengyang, junctions on the Southern Route, or in Yunnan it is necessary to establish emergency transient centers where women and children can find an accommodation in overcrowded cities, a place to sleep, to get advice and help if they have used all their money or met with misfortune on the way. In Chungking the Association was bombed repeatedly. Girls employed in business offices literally walked the streets looking for lodging, so with funds raised by the members, a grant from a relief committee and a contribution from the architects the Association erected a new hostel. Other centers have overflowing hostels. Steps should be taken toward opening additional ones. But with the scarcity of available buildings this can be done only by erecting new structures, perhaps of a temporary nature.

The strain of war and the high cost of living are affecting the health of our people. Young people and mothers are wanting to learn what foods are necessary and how health can be maintained at low cost. Nutrition centers that promote the use of bean milk, how it can be made and what its values are and at the same time dispense enough at low prices to create the habit of using it is one way of helping. Demonstrations of balanced diets that stress cheaper and better food are helping women to understand. Recreation centers provide an outlet in wholesome games and exercise at a time when commercial entertainment is too expensive, and improve both health and morale.

Refugees uprooted seeking new means of livelihood, wives of soldiers needing to support families, young women separated from their families, all need training in skills and assistance in getting started in some industry. Already industrial cooperatives in our Y.W.C.A. have produced umbrellas, cloth, shoes, uniforms, toys. More cooperatives are contemplated making similar goods, and new livelihood projects in rural and city areas plan wool-weaving and making palm leaf hats, bags, et cetera.

Students still migrate in large numbers and need financial help. An even larger student staff is required to administer relief and to initiate and supervise summer work projects. Equally acute, though not so immediately obvious, is the need for the kind of leadership that will develop the ideals and character in schools and colleges that will insure the victory of the spirit. "Youth and Religion" teams travel among education centers presenting the Christian message and discussing personal problems in interviews. Especially important are the large aggregations of students from other parts of China living in isolated suburbs or the country and limited in contact with ordinary currents of life.

These things--hostels, transient centers for refugees, nutrition and recreation centers, livelihood projects, work among students, developing and enlarging the

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BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR SPEAKERS AND PASTORS

BELGIUM:

GLIMPSES OF THE YWCA DURING 1940 - 1945

From: YWCA WORLD EMERGENCY FUND
Margaret Hiller
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

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2. In China (Supplementary Data)

In China the work of the Y.W.C.A. helps build a new world and its usefulness continues to expand. Women come to the Y.W.C.A. knowing that it, an established women's organization, a nonpolitical, free association, is strategically placed to give valuable assistance in problems of economic and spiritual welfare and in health education and recreation.

a. Industrial and Agricultural Cooperatives

The increasing national need in China is to increase production along industrial and agricultural lines. The cooperatives are a practical and efficient way to help solve the economic problems of livelihood of the vast army of women workers, and they play a notable part in strengthening the national economy. By backing the cooperative movement the Y.W.C.A. is putting into practice one of its foundation principles, that of the importance of training women in democratic ways of working and living, in the factories and in the fields.

b. Health Education and Nutrition Projects

The future of a nation depends on the health of its people, especially on the health of its young people. Congested living, lack of sufficient nourishing food and the continually rising cost of living, have resulted in the lowering of resistance and the spread of disease. To combat this condition the Chinese Y.W.C.A. is promoting unceasingly its health education program, disseminating a knowledge of food values, helping to form new food habits in order to get the maximum benefit from what is available and opening clinics in rural centers.

c. Child Welfare Projects

In thousands of communities children suffer from want of proper care while their mothers work away from home. Y.W.C.A. services include nurseries for children of business and industrial mothers; short-time nurseries during the summer when women must work in the fields; a training school for nursery workers; playgrounds for children.

d. Mass Education

Workers in rural and urban centers want and need education. In schools established for girls working in textile factories, basic subjects are taught, industrial skills are developed, training in handiwork is given. Literacy work in certain occupied areas as well as in unoccupied China is important. Education is also carried on through the supervised use of reading rooms and forum discussion groups.

e. Stabilization of Refugees

China has the task of caring for and absorbing into new communities about 60,000,000 Chinese refugees. The Y.W.C.A. helps to stabilize them in their new environments, working towards the creation of a new China in the west, a China which may eventually include the east from which these people have come.

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From: Public Relations Office
National Board Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Present War Role of the Y.W.C.A. Overseas

The home front is as always the special province of the Young Women's Christian Association, but the Y.W.C.A. functions also back of every major and minor battleline in this globe-encircling, all-out war. Military nurses, army and navy women aides, factory hands, farm girls, refugees, internees, and home women trying to keep their family life intact - all these, with their problems and burdens, are the chosen responsibility of this 87-year-old organization.

Fifty nations have Y.W.C.A.'s of their own, each sharing the fate of the country to which it belongs and all striving to keep alive the spirit of Christian fellowship which is their unifying principle. Only the Y.W.C.A.'s of the United Nations can express this spirit openly, and of these only the American Y.W.C.A. is in a position to give practical expression.

Three years ago the American Y.W.C.A.'s founded the World Emergency Fund which has since been distributing to the nations in distress all the money it can collect from its friends. This has never been adequate to meet the need, and now that need has increased a thousandfold. It is not only greater in quantity but more varied in kind.

In England where the Y.W.C.A. is the official arm of the Ministry of Labor in the organization of welfare work for women in the armed forces and land army, it was recently presented with a new problem. That is the growing delinquency among boys and girls entering their teens, both of whose parents are serving their country outside their homes.

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Y. W. C. A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND
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Public Relations Office
National Board, Y.W.C.A.
(War Emergency Fund)
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

WAR HISTORY OF THE Y.W.C.A.

Four wars in a lifetime of eighty-six years is the record so far of the Y.W.C.A. This international fellowship of women, sworn to the task of applying to daily life the ideals of the Christian religion, was born of one conflict and learned early that those ideals must be expressed in terms of each day's need.

In 1855 when the Y.W.C.A. was founded in England, its first job was to find homes for nurses returning from the Crimean War which, incidentally, saw also the founding of the Red Cross. When the American Association was founded near the close of the Civil War its first task was to tackle the problems of women whom the industrial development had made "dependent on their own exertions for support." World War I inspired the Y.W.C.A. to form a War Work Council of its own which served at home and overseas. This Council later cooperated with seven national agencies in the United War Work Campaign. World War II finds it again meeting the issues of the day.

The Y.W.C.A. war service of 1942 differs from that of 1917. Again it cooperates with other national agencies being a participant in the joint effort of the U.S.O., but the U.S.O. is not chartered to meet the total need of the women and girls whom it is the responsibility of the Y.W.C.A. to serve. As Chester I. Barnard, U.S.O. president, has stated: "War conditions unquestionably create a need for Y.W.C.A. service in many communities where it is not appropriate for the U.S.O. to operate."

The Y.W.C.A. therefore has drawn up its own "War Emergency Program." It must relieve the suffering of women and children who are victims of war - the refugees, evacuees, the war prisoners in our own and other countries, and it must reinforce the work which the Y.W.C.A. is now doing in Great Britain, China, the Middle East and other war areas to support women in the struggle for freedom. For this war service overseas and for the war victims in the United States the National Board has created a War Emergency Fund.

Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, president of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A., in outlining the total war program of the National Board, pointed to the fact that the organization can call on a trained leadership, in the U.S.A. alone, of 114,475 volunteer and 2,600 professional women in 1003 Y.W.C.A.'s and 329 residences. Its total American constituency is 2,837,619 women and girls. To this should be added the splendid leadership of the Y.W.C.A.'s in the countries aided by the War Emergency Fund.

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... A. WORLD EMERGENCY FUND
PAMPHLET COLLECTIONS
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THREE RADIO BRIEFS

on the

WORK OF THE Y.W.C.A. IN

ENGLAND, CHINA, MIDDLE EAST

From:

Public Relations Office

National Board, Y. W. C. A.

600 Lexington Avenue

New York, N. Y.